Michigan
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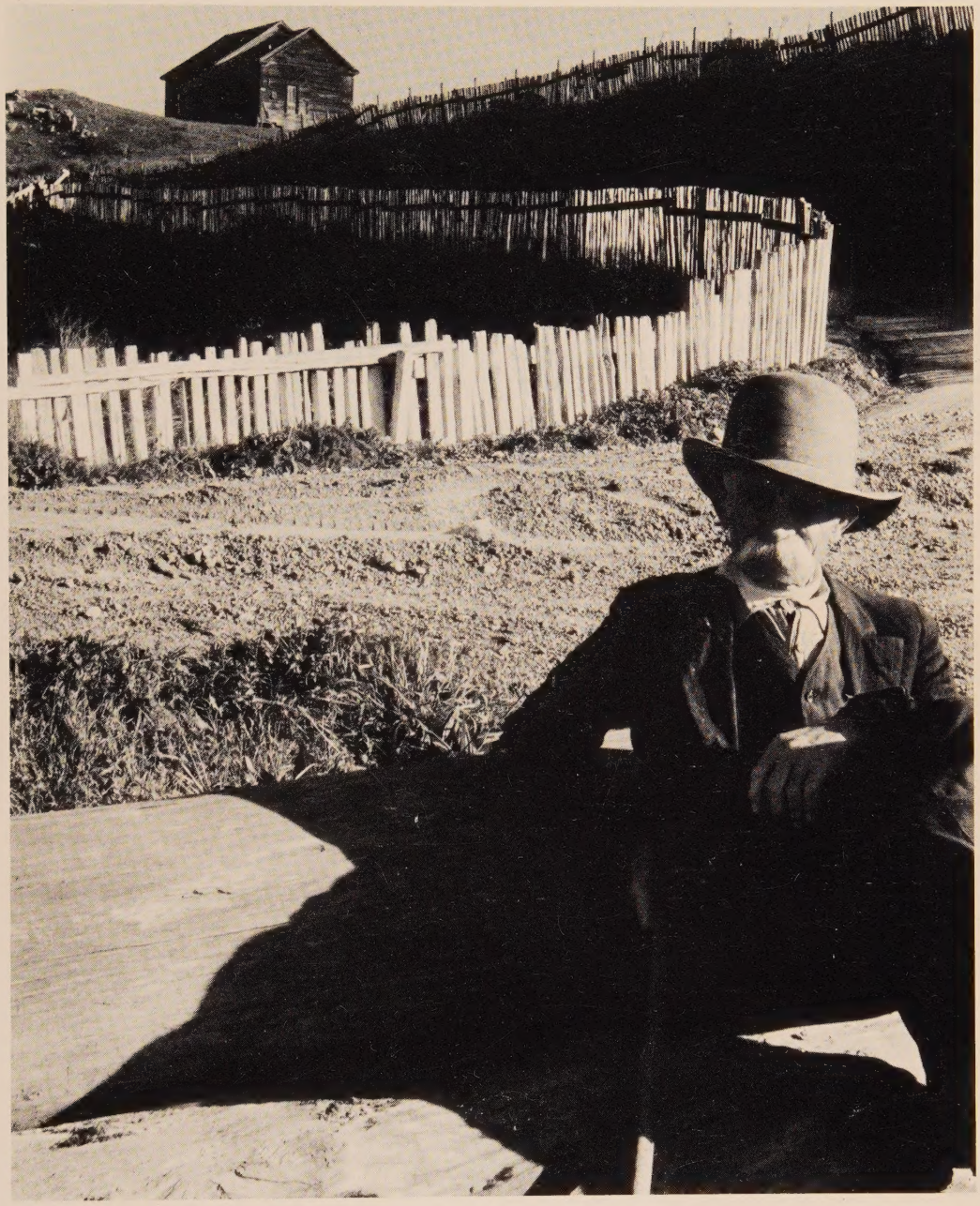

The Graying of America

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Ann Arbor
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On the Cover

"Northwest Native" is the title of our front cover photograph. It was made in 1934 by renowned photographer Imogen Cunningham (1883-1976) and is used courtesy of the Imogen Cunningham Trust.

Photo credits in this issue: Page 4 — Self portrait of Imogen Cunningham taken in 1974; photos on pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 are courtesy of the University's Institute of Gerontology; photos on pages 12 and 13 are by U-M Prof. Phil Davis and are used courtesy of the artist, (1977). The page 14 photo is courtesy of the Clements Library.

A Moment for **Michigan**

As trite as it may sound, the prerequisite for aging is, of course, to continue to live. The obvious alternative to aging is certainly not a desirable one. All of us are part of this process from our first day upon this earth. Thus it seems peculiar that, since we are all in some stage of aging, we find it a subject difficult to understand and frequently we are unsympathetic to the problems of those at various other stages.

There is no question that the past several decades have turned us into a youth-oriented society. A look at television commercials points out this emphasis only too well. It is as if the total human endeavors of the world were practiced only by the youthful.

Yet, the facts are to the contrary. There are countless examples of men and women entering the later years of their lives with as much, if not more, of the creative and intellectual energies of earlier life.

There is a tendency in the living patterns of Americans to isolate older people. Housing caters to various age groups and, as a consequence, segregates them. Apartment projects are advertised for singles and young adults. Promotions for housing in new developments emphasize tennis, racquetball, swimming, and fun and games for the youthful.

Yet, it was not that long ago when one of the great privileges of American society was to live in residential areas occupied by varying age groups. I can recall vividly as a young boy sitting on the front porch of my neighbor's

home and listening to the many stories told by the elderly gentleman who lived there. I thought of him not as old, but as interesting.

Today the likelihood of your neighbor's age being much different than yours is small. Society seems not only to want to segregate by age, but to limit the opportunities for communication between such groups. In truth, the things that bind us or separate us are seldom a product of age; they are much more often the consequence of interest, creativity, talent, likes and dislikes.

Much of the truth of aging is obscured by phraseology that we've come to look upon as trite. For example, we frequently say "age is a matter of mind, not body." Or, we say he or she is "young at heart." We know these statements to be in the greater part true, but we discount them because they seem so obvious.

It is my pleasure annually to work with the induction ceremony for our Emeritus Club — an activity that recognizes the Golden Anniversaries of Michigan graduates who have been out of school 50 years or more. This is a remarkable group of people. Although most of them are in their early or mid-70's, they are men and women who are physically attractive, alert, endowed with a joy for living, and the most youthful of outlooks. Their physical impairments are minimal and their intellectual capacities were never greater. Though it is an occasion for nostalgia, they spend much more time speaking of the future.

I witness this each year, and each time I'm ashamed to admit I continue to be surprised. The question is why should I be? I am, as many are, a victim of a mass psychology that rejects those who have been longer in the aging process as being people with diminished talents and aspirations.

I mention all of this because this issue of the *Alumnus* magazine speaks to these questions and many others involving aging. I would hope that you would read the articles with care. I would also hope that somehow we can view the aging process as we should life itself — as part of living and as rewarding in its later stages as it was in its beginnings.

Yours for Michigan,

Bob Forman

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The late renowned photographer Imogen Cunningham took this self portrait in 1974.

One of the things most of us have to look forward to is growing old. Indeed, one out of every nine Americans is already 65 or over.

A large portion of this issue of the Alumnus *is devoted to informing you about the problems of advanced age — and what the University of Michigan, through its Institute of Gerontology, is doing to advance the well-being of older Americans.*

In the words of the Institute, "academicians can help clarify the issues. Research can shed lights . . . and contribute to enlightened public policies.

"Far greater commitment to the well-being of the elderly must be evidenced in professional training and research programs . . . if each of us is to enjoy, in our later years, all the good health and vigor that is possible.

"More and more researchers and educators at the U-M are joining the effort to make a satisfying, productive old age the experience of the many, not just a fortunate few."

— The editors

AGING:

A reality for society, A challenge for the Gerontology Unit

By Harold R. Johnson

For better or for worse, aging is a daily reality not only for each of us but for the American population. Within this century the number of older persons has increased more than sevenfold; one in every nine Americans today is 65-plus.

That personal and societal aging could actually be "for better," not "for worse," is still doubted by many Americans, despite three decades of U-M research that confirms the high potential of old age. In other times and other places, old age may have been a treasured distinction; in our society it is far more often labeled a problem. Ironically, the problematic aspects of aging have been created largely by society itself. In today's world — designed and paced for the young — advanced age has acquired a false aura of uselessness.

This is not to say that the increasingly well publicized difficulties faced by the elderly are mythical. Poverty, ill health, and isolation are real and are tragically prevalent among older Americans. More than three million of those past 65 have incomes below the poverty level; nearly 40 percent are limited by chronic health conditions; uncounted numbers lead lonely existances nearly devoid of contact with other human beings. In the midst of this sorry reality, those of us engaged in research and education about aging hold up the ideal of productive and enjoyable old age not because we all wear rose-colored glasses, but because it is an achievable goal. Very few of the problems of old age are actually inherent in the biological aging process. For the most part, the problems of age are created and exacerbated by society, and it is for this reason that institutions of higher education should accept a large share of the responsibility for finding solutions.

To illustrate the many aspects of that responsibility, and the multiplicity of ways in which the University of Michigan is moving to advance the status and well-being of older Americans, Institute of Gerontology staff members examine in this issue of the *Alumnus* a number of topics that impact upon the lives of the aging. Basic to the varied studies and programs described in the accompanying articles is consideration of the three problem areas enumerated above: income, health, and isolation from society.

INCOME

Heading the list of difficulties faced by the typical retiree is relative economic impoverishment. Federal figures released this year show a median income of $3,495 for all persons 65+ who live along or with non-relatives. The utter inadequacy of this amount becomes quickly apparent with a glance at this week's supermarket advertisements. Among older Americans, one of every three blacks, one of every four Hispanics, and one of eight white persons lives in poverty.

Research shows that a large proportion of those past 65 are perfectly capable of performing well in paid employment, and that

many would welcome the opportunity. Some 13 percent are considered still a part of the labor force because they are actively seeking work if not currently employed, but many have been permanently separated from the world of work against their wishes. They are victims of age discrimination that continues almost unabated despite the legislation of the 70s. Typically, their income has been cut in half at retirement, a blow subsequently compounded by inflation. Nor are unemployment and inflation the only factors that give rise to their fears for the future. For more than four million older people, Social Security provides at least 90 percent of total income, though it was not designed to provide sole or adequate financial support. Even as they subsist on their meager monthly checks, these retirees must listen to the grumbling of today's workers over growing paycheck deductions and to sensationalized predictions that the whole Social Security system is about to topple.

Some critics claim that with the so-called graying of America, there will be fewer workers to "support" each non-working elderly citizen. What they may be unaware of is that the population shift is a product of the lowered birth rate. It is of course true that as actual and relative numbers of older persons continue to increase, their needs must be reflected in expenditure levels for society at large and for individual families. But at the same time, the society and those families will be spending less to meet the needs of the reduced population at the other end of the age scale. Very little change in overall "dependency ratios" is foreseen by economists and population specialists.

This being the case, neither economics nor demographics provides an excuse for not alleviating the impoverishment of older persons, which now constitutes a social scandal of major proportions. Universities can do little directly to relieve the conditions of poverty faced by large numbers of the elderly, nor should they. But academicians can help clarify the issues involved. Research can shed light on the distressing circumstances of the elderly poor, many of whom became poor only in retirement, and can contribute to enlightened public policies designed to mitigate this poverty.

There is currently a debate regarding the definition of poverty. The debate is more than simply an academic exercise because eligibility for benefits and services is often based on a determination of whether or not an individual or couple is below the poverty line. University-based economists and other social scientists, and humanists too, should provide leadership in answering questions such as these: What is the dollar amount for food that must be spent each week to assure an adequate level of nutrition? Is this amount different for the elderly than for younger adults and children? Should a different poverty line be drawn for older people than other groups? Should it reflect the special medical and housing costs of the elderly? And beyond the question of helping the elderly to survive is a fundamental issue: What should present-day society be expected to contribute to the well-being of its older members?

Rational answers to these kinds of questions are not going to be found in the heat of the political arena. Scholars must provide objective information that will create an environment in which enlightened public policy can be promulgated.

HEALTH

The second order of problems encumbering the aged is in relation to health. It is too often assumed that ill health is an inevitable and unremitting aspect of life after 65 or so. Yet here, too, a large share of responsibility belongs on society's doorstep.

The poverty status mentioned above is one leading cause of poor health among older persons. Substandard living conditions and poor nutrition are detrimental to health at any age, and particularly so for the elderly. But even for older persons above the poverty level, our society offers little help in maintaining good health. In plain terms, health services for the aged in the United States are the lowest possible quality. These services are often inaccessible and are underfinanced. The reasons are relatively easy to pinpoint. First, our knowledge base is still extremely limited. Biomedical research in the field of aging has in the past been a low priority on the part of researchers, both basic and clinical, and of the public and private organizations funding such research. The problems created by this frightening lack of knowledge

are intensified by the negative attitudes of many health professionals toward the elderly. Educated to focus on cures, clinicians too often assume a bleak and limited future for the aged, and the result is undignified and stereotypic practices. In providing health care facilities, too, this country has tended to place undue emphasis on acute care which is usually inappropriate to the needs of older patients.

While political leaders and health professionals must assume some of the responsibility for remedying the situation that exists, it can be effectively turned about only through university-based education and research. The University of Michigan School of Nursing is moving to develop a model for the training of sensitive, well-informed health care professionals who can meet the special needs of the aged; small but heartening beginnings are being made toward specialized training of physicians to work with the elderly. The School of Pharmacy now recognizes the special role pharmacists can play in solving the all-too-prevalent problems older persons experience with compliance and drug interactions, and is training its students accordingly. The School of Public Health recently expanded its Health Gerontology Program and is about to establish a program in Long Term Care. The School of Dentistry, in cooperation with the Institute of Gerontology, has developed a post-graduate workshop that focuses on the special needs of older dental patients.

Health care professionals need not only new kinds of training but new tools and resources, and the Institute of Gerontology is cooperating with academic researchers to make some of these available: for example, widely-used media productions to familiarize practitioners with the effects of sensory losses; a professionals' compendium of home remedies typically employed by the black elderly but in some cases potentially harmful when combined with prescription drugs; a sensory biology text, published in 1979, to which experts

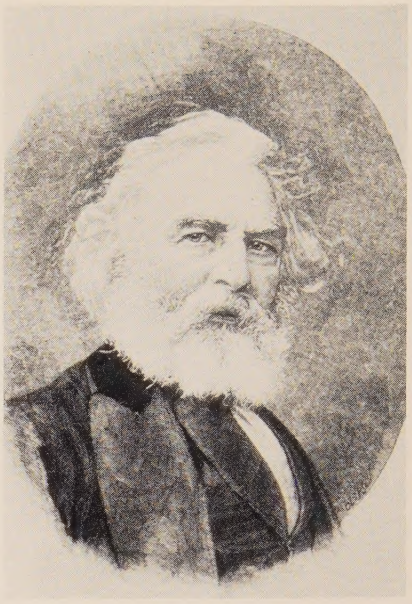
across the country contributed. Through its Continuing Education program, the Institute also provides short-term educational opportunities to update the knowledge of health care professionals and paraprofessionals so that they will be better equipped to serve their older clients. In 1980, a series of workshops and seminars on "Continuum of Care" will include training events on geriatric dentistry, community mental health programs for the elderly, the use and misuse of drugs, milieu practice in treatment settings, alcohol and older people, health care advocacy, and other topics.

All these are important beginnings. Yet far greater commitment to the well-being of the elderly must be evidenced in professional training and research programs across the country if each of us is to enjoy, in our own later years, all the good health and vigor that is possible.

ISOLATION

The factors that isolate the elderly from the mainstream of society are many and complex. Two are particularly worthy of note here, one real and the other erroneous: age-related sensory loss, and assumptions about later-life capabilities.

The diminishment of sensory acuity, unlike most factors impinging negatively upon the aged, is a bona fide effect of the passing



For age is opportunity no less than youth itself

Longfellow

Old age: the crown of life, our play's last act

Cicero

Age in a virtuous person, of either sex, carries in it an authority which makes it preferable to all the pleasures of youth

Sir Richard Steele

years. There are many ways of compensating for these losses, however, that are not being widely employed. Dimming vision and hearing shut older persons out of societal roles and relationships primarily because so much of their environment is designed with just half the population in mind — the younger half. A case in point is highways. To yield one's driver's license is devastating to self-concept and independence, yet older drivers to operate their vehicles more safely. Like highways, many other sorts of environments serve to exclude older persons from full participation in drivers. Research completed by the Institute of Gerontology and the College of Architecture and Urban Planning has revealed that with more care in regard to colors, shapes, and spaces (but no more expense to the taxpayer), states and cities could provide signage and traffic-related information displays that would enable many older drivers to operate their vehicles more safely. Like highways, many other sorts of environments serve to exclude older persons from full participation in modern life, but the problems they pose could be ameliorated.

Assumptions about older people's interests and capabilities also lead to isolation of the aging. Younger persons are not alone in perpetuating erroneous notions about age; retirees, too, often accept the "has-been" role with hardly a murmur, so indoctrinated have they been with the familiar stereotypes of useless old age.

Twenty-three and one-half million men and women who have reached 65 — 96 percent of them living outside the walls of institutional care settings — represent a tremendous resource for society. More and more researchers and educators at The University of Michigan are joining the effort to make a satisfying, productive old age the experience of the many, not just a fortunate few.

(Harold R. Johnson has been director of the Institute of Gerontology at the University of Michigan since 1975. A professor of social work, he formerly headed the Division of Community Practice, Social Welfare Administration, and Social Policy in the University of Michigan School of Social Work. He is immediate past president of the Association for Gerontology in Higher Education, with which 200 colleges and universities across the country are affiliated.)

Cast me not off in the time of old age, forsake me not when my strength faileth

Psalm 71

The Retirement RIDDLE

By Larry C. Coppard

Most people have mixed feelings about retirement. While they look forward to free time and fewer pressures, they fear being unproductive and cut off from life. Fortunately, changing attitudes toward work and leisure, more flexible job possibilities for older workers, greater educational opportunities, and increased acceptance of second and third careers are changing the way many view retirement.

There has been a trend toward early retirement in recent years, even as legislation has ruled out mandatory retirement prior to age 70. More lucrative and flexible pension programs, as well as increased educational, travel, and leisure activities for older people, have probably contributed to this trend. Some observers predict, however, that this trend will drop off or reverse as the economy tightens. Information released in October, 1979, from a survey of corporate executives indicates that fewer workers are expected to choose early retirement because of fears about inflation.

At the same time, the number of older women in the work force has increased dramatically in recent years, changing the landscape of the work world. Women often cannot afford to take early retirement. Frequently they are in positions with poor retirement plans, or their late entry into the work force leaves inadequate time to accrue benefits, so that increasing proportions of older workers are women.

As some companies institute more flexible policies for older workers, and thereby gain more experience with older employees, negative attitudes toward them are diminishing. In fact, research on

work performance and aging permits few generalizations about the abilities of older workers. Like their younger counterparts, older workers are an enormously heterogeneous group, and ability to perform at a particular job often has little to do with chronological age. An older person's experience often compensates for physical losses.

U-M Studies of Work and Retirement

Some of the historic early discussions about aging, work, and retirement took place at the University of Michigan. As early as 1948, Clark Tibbitts and Wilma Donahue, founders of gerontological research and study on this campus, held national meetings and conferences in Ann Arbor concerning the employment and employability of older workers, the problems of handicapped workers, and retirement. Under the direction of Dr. Tibbitts, the U-M conducted its first educational program for older people in the spring of that year. Although the term "pre-retirement education" was yet to be applied to such endeavors, this initial program was concerned with adjustment to old age and to retirement. Continuing under the leadership of Woodrow W. Hunter, in 1956 the program was adapted for use with hourly wage earners. Gradually, pre-retirement education was expanded to various sectors of the work force (including U-M faculty and staff), and union and industrial personnel were trained to be discussion leaders.

Professor Hunter's involvement in pre-retirement education has gained him an international reputation. His work has been based on the conviction that life after retirement can be a time of personal growth and challenge, but that it takes some preparation to make this a reality. For people who have lived in a world organized around work, the possibilities of retirement can be frightening as well as

exciting. Successful transition to this new life state requires careful planning and consideration of many aspects of life, including pensions and retirement finances, health, living arrangements, use of leisure time, legal matters, and personal relationships. Considerable work has been done at the Institute to find the best ways to provide workers with information on these critical retirement issues and to encourage them to use it. Attitudes prior to retirement seem to be the best predictor of adjustment to retirement, a finding that suggests the importance of carefully planned retirement preparation. Although now officially retired himself, Professor Hunter continues to work with the Institute on retirement programs.

Other Institute activities have approached work and retirement issues from very different perspectives. Through the Law and Aging Program, a joint endeavor of the Institute and the Law School, attorneys, law students, and those who work as non-lawyer advocates with the elderly are trained in relevant areas. A major focus of recent training in conjunction with the Institute of Continuing Legal Education has been on the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, which prohibits discriminatory practice based on age in hiring, compensation, advertising and other areas. Case studies are presented to the attorneys and law students to alert them to age discrimination problems, to help them spot abuses and understand how to proceed.

Other employment-related legal training has included information on pensions and the Pension Reform Act of 1974 which sets standards for them. Students are taught enough about the requirements of the law to help them recognize valid and invalid plans, to understand vesting rights, and to know what kinds of benefits are required under the law.

The focus of another recent Institute training project was on serving the disabled elderly through special employment programs. Institute staff conducted a national workshop in September, 1979, for personnel from state

vocational rehabilitation offices, providing them with methods and options for involving older people in sheltered employment programs. Twenty years of research experience in sheltered settings for the frail elderly has convinced Dorothy Coons, Director of the Institute's Continuing Education Program, and her staff of the value of work as a therapeutic tool. The work role — at least for those who are now old — is critical. Because it can offer the experience of true social usefulness, work often fosters positive attitudes toward self that enhance all other aspects of a person's life as well.

Interest in aging and work has increased considerably in recent years at the University and elsewhere, and faculty in many units are currently devoting considerable time to understanding the situation of the older worker. The Institute functions as a resource to faculty in academic departments who are doing aging-related research, and frequently provides assistance in the development of projects.

At the Institute for Social Research, Professors Angus Campbell, John French, Robert Kahn, James Morgan and Joseph Veroff, among others, are conducting studies related to job satisfaction, retirement, and quality of life. Their work is providing useful insights into the differences between older and younger workers and the

MODERN INDUSTRY
TO THE HUMAN SCRAP-HEAP
ALL MEN 40 AND OVER THIS WAY
NUTHIN' DOIN', YOU GUYS.... ON YOUR WAY!
COMPANY GROUP INSURANCE

factors that contribute to a happy life and a satisfying work experience for the older adult.

Career development in the later years is a research interest of Professor Raymond Hill in the Graduate School of Business Administration. School of Education Professors Malcolm Lowther and Stephen Gill, building upon recent adult development studies, are pursuing research on mid-career changes and retirement and the implications for the helping professions.

Professor Philip Margolis and researcher Claude Chemtob in the department of psychiatry are

developing a new approach to helping workers make the transition to retirement. With an emphasis on group and individual sessions, this program will pay special attention to the problems of personal identity experienced during the retirement process.

Public policies affecting older workers are also an interest of University of Michigan faculty. Professor William Birdsall in the School of Social Work is conducting research on Social Security and other public pension systems. A primary concern of the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations is public policy as it relates to workers of all ages. School of Education Professor Wilbur Cohen is involved in the evaluation of policies related to Social Security, unemployment insurance, welfare, and health insurance — many of which he administered during his term as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Years Ahead

As we learn more about the relationship between aging and work, we will become more sensitive to the special needs and desires of older workers and be able to make changes in the private and public sectors that will lead to more satisfying and productive lives in our later years. A great deal needs to be done, however, to overcome negative ideas about aging that currently restrict opportunities for older workers.

In an aptly titled book, *The Boundless Resource*,[1] Willard Wirtz, former Secretary of Labor, argues that the United States must develop an education-work policy that encourages people to make a contribution to society, regardless of their age. In order for this "boundless resource" to be tapped, individuals must free themselves from negative ideas about aging that inhibit productivity and creativity. Institutions must change their policies and practices so that adults in their later years will have the means to continue to develop their abilities, and the places to use these abilities.

Another author points out that we view the "normal" life course as one that is rigidly divided into three parts: education, work, and

When it comes to the old, society has not only made them useless but a terrible burden when they could be contributing significantly. It is the old, not the young, who have witnessed the most change in their lives, for their life experience spans — in light alone — from the candles to the fluorescents. They could be helping younger people cope with rapid social change. Unfortunately, they are isolated both from parents and from the very young

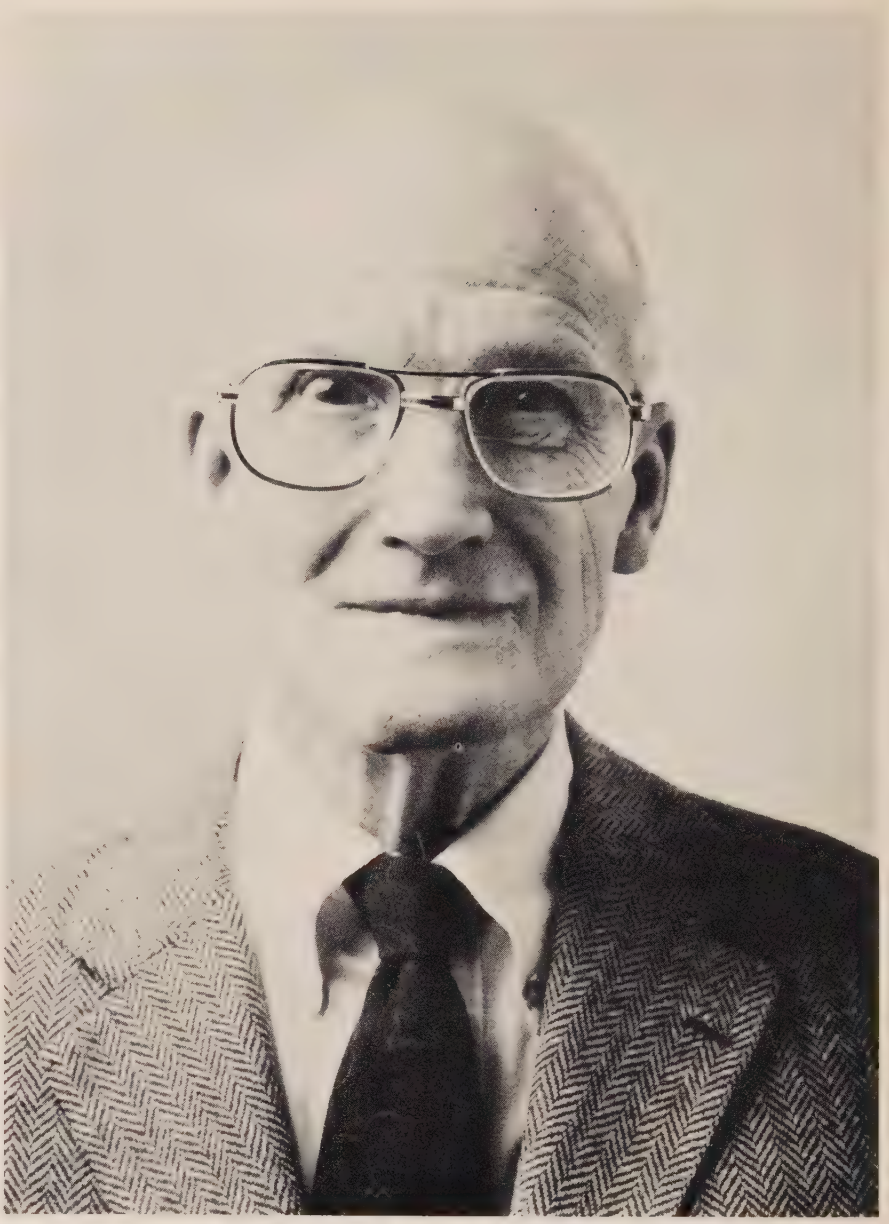
Margaret Mead

leisure. Richard Bowles, director of the National Career Development Project, has written about this predicament in his book *The Three Boxes of Life.*[2] Early years are devoted to education and career preparation, while work consumes the middle years. In this pattern, the possibility of leisure becomes a reality only in later years — the reward for a dedicated and well-spent life. Bowles argues that each stage of life should be a mixture of education, work, and leisure, reflecting different abilities and interests at different ages. Despite progress in the development of more diverse opportunities for aging workers, this culture still generally views the proper life course as selection of a career in youth, which is then pursued until retirement. Our educational institutions, employment services, and business and industry find it extremely difficult to respond except in an inadequate or even punitive way to the person who is interested in a second or third career. People with these desires are frequently viewed as immature and unstable.

Negative attitudes toward aging and a narrow view of work and careers combine to form an all too common view of retirement. It is not surprising that many people feel that retirement is a time when they are being put "out to pasture."

Fortunately, the myth that retirement has to be a time of disengaging from responsibility and usefulness is simply not true. Quite the contrary, it can be a time to redirect well-established abilities, a time to develop new talents and interests.

Some encouraging signs indicate that public attitudes and institutional practices may be changing. Many business firms are demonstrating greater sensitivity to changing occupational interests of older workers by providing opportunities for mid-career job changes, more flexible working hours, and the possibility of phased retirement. Pre-retirement and career planning programs are now often available to help employees make better retirement decisions. Educational institutions are developing



As a white candle . . . in a holy place . . . So is the beauty . . . of an aged face

Joseph Campbell

new programs and modifying existing ones to more adequately serve the career interests of middle-aged and older students. Community organizations are playing an increasing role in creating volunteer opportunities for older people, where they can continue to use their occupational abilities in community service.

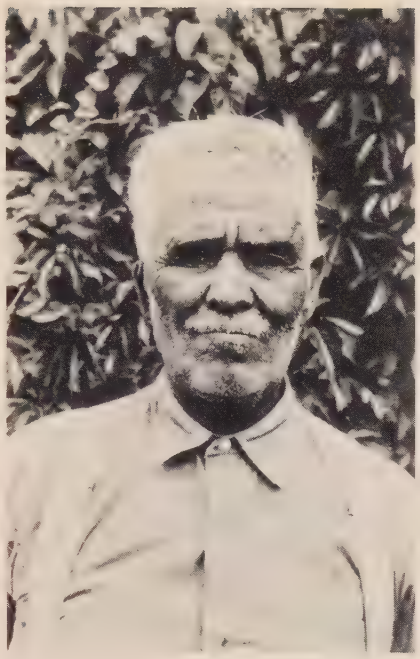
Public policy is also changing. The 1978 amendment to the Age Discrimination in Employment Act raised the minimum mandatory retirement age to 70. With the passage of the Lifelong Learning Act, Congress has recognized the legitimate claim middle-aged and older people have on the resources of American education throughout their lifetime.

Through research and educational efforts, those at the Institute and elsewhere in the University with an interest in aging, work, and retirement will continue to promote positive attitudes toward older workers and retirees, and to foster progressive policies that will permit those in both groups to be active, contributing members of society.

(Adult development, with emphasis on evolving roles in and out of the workplace, is the area on which Larry C. Coppard has focused in his teaching, writing, and program administration. He is a research associate with the Institute of Gerontology and serves as consultant to businesses and industries on topics related to human resource development and retirement planning.)

[1]Wirtz, W. *The Boundless Resource.* Washington, D.C.: The New Republic Book Co., Inc. 1975.

[2]Bowles, R. *The Three Boxes of Life.* Berkeley, CA.: The Ten Speed Press, 1978.



A STUDY OF MAL~ TREATMENT

By Richard L. Douglass

It is, perhaps, a commentary on our times that an inquiry into the maltreatment of elderly persons is even a topic for gerontological research. In fact, the periodic media reports of physical abuse, emotional or verbal abuse, and neglect of elderly persons by those on whom they depend prompted the recently-completed Pilot Study of Neglect and Abuse of the Elderly in Michigan. The study was under the auspices of the Institute of Gerontology.

Many readers will vividly remember the first major public disclosures of child abuse and neglect. Over the past 15 to 20 years it has become evident that children and spouses are more frequently involved in domestic violence and neglect than we would have preferred to believe. When the possibility of similar maltreatment of the elderly was raised in commentaries, newspaper articles, and limited clinical research findings, it was decided that the question should be pursued in an exploratory study.

Under grant support from the United States Administration on Aging and contractual funds from the Michigan Department of Social Services, a pilot study was designed to determine the parameters of maltreatment of non-institutionalized elderly Michigan residents — those older people living at home or in the homes of daughters, sons, or others who care for them. This topic had never before been studied within Michigan communities, a fact which was echoed by many of the more than 200 respondents; they were sometimes surprised when asked about neglect or abuse of older people.

Interviewers went to Lake County, Detroit, Oakland County, Kent County and Marquette County to collect impressions, facts, and experiences. Their sources were police officers, physicians, caseworkers, adult service workers, mental health counselors, lawyers, probate judges, employees of programs for the aged, clergy, morticians and coroners. In interviews that lasted up to three hours, the staff learned that while there is no epidemic of physical violence directed at the elderly by people caring for them, such events are not unknown.

There is, moreover, a compelling degree of unintentional neglect which results in severe loneliness, isolation and other problems reflecting a lack of caring attention. The elderly also are too often subjected to various forms and degrees of verbal and emotional abuse such as being treated like a child or regularly insulted, which diminishes the self-esteem and confidence of an older person (or anyone!) as he or she tries to carry on in daily life.

Financial exploitation was frequently mentioned by respondents, particularly lawyers, judges, and police officers, which raises many questions related to guardianship and other legal forms of transferred authority over a person's assets: authority that can be abused.

Practical issues addressed in the pilot study included identification of the procedures and resources community professionals now have in place which could be called upon if a case of neglect or abuse is discovered. Fewer than half of the respondents, it was found, were prepared in any way to deal with neglect or abuse which was not criminally defined.

At the same time more than 10 percent of the respondents reported an average monthly incidence of neglect or abuse among their clients and patients of between 21 and 50 cases. Forty-seven of the 228 respondents reported dealing with cases of neglect or abuse with serious health or injury consequences on a monthly basis.

These findings are currently being utilized by the Michigan Department of Social Services in developing a comprehensive plan for adult protective services. Until further studies can be conducted, however, no conclusions are possible about the specific implications of this pilot study in terms of public policy. The scientific reliability of the initial findings needs to be tested through replication of the study.

Nevertheless, the Michigan pilot study has served to confirm that maltreatment of the elderly is a real and complex problem about which too little is known and too little is being done. Researchers now recognize the urgency of the need to move toward a better understanding of the causes and effects of such abuse so that preventive and remedial measures can be devised.

If funding can be obtained for further investigation, one important first step will be to determine whether, and to what extent, knowledge from other areas of domestic strife can be applied. From the child abuse and neglect research conducted in recent years, certain explanations have been suggested regarding the causes of neglect and abuse of children. These casual theories have included psychological factors such as early developmental problems of abusing parents, poor environmental surroundings, the stresses caused by dependencies of children on adults, and situational crises, such as loss of a job by the offending adult. Similar causal theories have been prepared for spouse abuse. The role of alcoholism or alcohol abuse has also been suggested.

One aspect that must be considered by those concerned about the elderly is that while children can grow out of vulnerability to abuse, and wives can often leave a hazardous situation if they are motivated (although many do not), *the elderly who are frail can become increasingly dependent and vulnerable* to maltreatment over the passage of time. Indeed if a multi-generation family accepts responsibility for its own members, great grandparents may be dependent upon children or grandchildren for a longer period of time than they themselves were responsible for their own children.

If the causes of maltreatment of the elderly are similar to the causes of other types of domestic strife, and if it can be validly assumed that vulnerable aged individuals will become increasingly vulnerable in the future, it may be possible to develop prevention and intervention strategies modeled after similar approaches to different groups of neglected or abused people. In other words, if it is true that the only major causal differences between child abuse and maltreatment of the aged is the age differences between victims and perpetrators and their relationships to one another, then it should be possible to move more quickly into an adequate social consciousness which will serve to reduce the problem. If, on the other hand, the causes of maltreatment of older people are in most ways unique, then it will require new strategies and more effort to achieve the same goal.

The degree of mutual responsibility of those who at first seem to be clearly perpetrators or victims must also be examined as further study is conducted. As with most forms of domestic strife, it is rare for the abuser or neglectful caretaker of an elderly person to be entirely malicious; it is most likely that if domestic neglect and abuse of the elderly is a large social problem, in a broad sense there are only victims.

Social response in terms of attitudes, programs, or policies will need to account for both the increased vulnerability to maltreatment as people grow older and the increased responsibility of younger adults who try to care for the aged in a society which makes accepting such responsibilities increasingly difficult. If, as the proportion of the population which is aged increases in the years ahead, the alternatives for housing and ambulatory health care diminish, the more older people will become dependent upon their children, siblings, or the caretakers in non-institutionalized settings. The actual extent of maltreatment should be carefully determined now so that it can be monitored into the future, when it could become a more visible and difficult social problem.

(Richard L. Douglass is on the research staffs of both the Institute of Gerontology and the Highway Safety Research Institute. He was co-director of the pilot study described in this article. The social epidemiology of aging is among his areas of specialization, along with analytic methodologies for legal and social policy analysis, and other topics.)

The OLDER WOMAN in AMERICA

by Carol Hollenshead

Despite their considerable strengths and achievements, older women are hardly the most respected group in our society. At worst, they are dismissed as "old bags," "biddies," or "little old ladies in tennis shoes." At best, they have the benign image of the universal grandmother: a bun at the back of her neck, a pair of knitting needles in hand, an apron wrapped around her substantial middle. In Western literature older women are often portrayed as meddlers, interfering in the lives of their children, or as confused incompetents. Their most significant act in television commercials seems to be sqeezing the toilet paper.

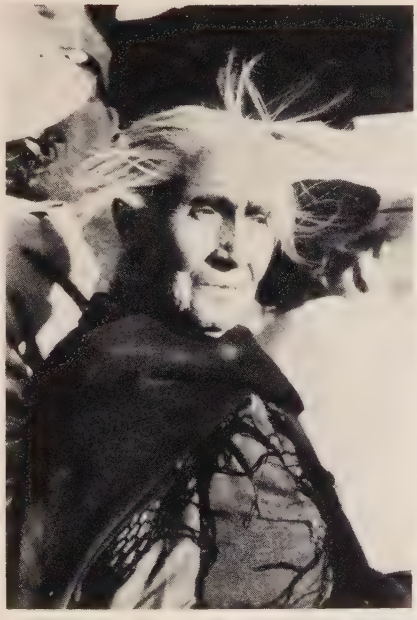
Yet all one has to do is to look at the records of University of Michigan alumnae to recognize the fallacies of such images. Older women contribute immeasurably to their families, their communities, to the arts and sciences, and to the society at large.

In recent years the Institute of Gerontology has actively sought to dispel negative images of older women. Researchers have been engaged in learning more about women's life situations, identifying older women's strengths, and seeking solutions to some of the problems they face.

In 1973 the U-M campus was the setting for the first national conference on older women. Conducted by the Institute of Gerontology and attended by more than 700 gerontologists, educators, researchers, and practitioners from across the United States and Canada, the conference focused on the status of older women from varying points of view: economic, legal, emotional, social. Emphasis was on changing those elements of individual attitudes and societal practices that are destructive to women of 45, 70, or 100.

One of society's most hurtful attitudes toward older women was examined at the 1973 conference by critic Susan Sontag. In discussing "The Double Standard of Aging," Sontag argued that women are considered old much earlier than are men and that "for most women, aging means a humiliating process of gradual sexual disqualification." According to Sontag, the ultimate tragedy is that women experience aging with "distaste and even shame," a distaste which cannot help but be reflected inward. It is also tragic that at a time of life with so much potential for growth "the latter two-thirds of everyone's life is shadowed by a poignant apprehension of unremitting loss."

The 1973 conference helped to spur enhanced efforts nationwide to counteract the type of negative cultural stereotypes about which Sontag and others spoke, and to increase the amount and type of research about women conducted by gerontologists and others. The response to the conference was so



positive and the need for increased information on older women so apparent that the Institute published the papers and work group reports from the conference in two volumes entitled *No Longer Young: The Older Woman in America.*

Since 1973 the Institute has continued research, training, and service efforts in this urgent but long-neglected area. As part of its Continuing Education program, intensive week-long summer courses on the topic of older women have attracted scholars and practitioners from many states and Canadian provinces. Research has been undertaken in such areas as the image of older women in print advertisements and sex differences in adaptation to aging. In 1978 the Institute published another volume on older women. Entitled *Past Sixty: The Older Woman in Print and Film,* the book is an annotated bibliography of works on older women and is being used by researchers, teachers, and practitioners. A second updated edition of *Past Sixty* is currently being completed for release in 1980.

Most recently, Institute staff, motivated by the dearth of high quality educational materials about aging women, produced a series of four slide/tape vignettes called "Older Women: Issues." The production, which raises concerns about re-marriage, independence, family responsibility, retirement, and sexuality, won the 1979 Best of Category award from the National Council in Family Relations.

But who are these older women whose concerns society is beginning, belatedly, to recognize? Statistically they are survivors, in the most basic sense of the word. Women now comprise the majority of the older population, and both their number and proportion, as compared with men, are steadily rising. As recently as 1930 the numbers of men and women over 65 were about equal. By 1960 there were 120 older women for every 100 older men in the United States, and in 1975, this ratio had increased to 143 women for every 100 men. Current population predictions indicate that by the year 2000 there will be 154 women for every 100 men 65 years of age and older. Thus in sheer numbers older women increasingly dominate the aging population.

Sex differences in life expectancy inevitably affect the marital status of older women, as do prevailing societal attitudes toward older women who marry younger men. Not only are women likely to live longer than their spouses, but men who do outlive their wives tend to remarry younger women. Thus, older women are likely to be widowed and to live alone. In fact, just over half of all women over 65 are widows, and one-third of all older women live alone. The chances of widowhood increase dramatically with age: nearly 70 percent of women over 75 are widows, compared with only 23 percent of the men in that age group. Forty-one percent of women over 75 live alone, while only 18 percent of the men do.

For an older woman who has been dependent on her husband, his death can be financially, as well as emotionally, devastating. Many older women face economic deprivation. In 1974 the median

per-person income in families headed by women over 65 was $2,839, while "unrelated" older women — those living alone or with non-relatives — had median incomes of $2,869. Thirteen percent of all families headed by women over 65 had incomes below the poverty line in 1974, as did fully one-third of the "unrelated" older women. Those in one very sizeable group face situations of triple jeopardy because they are old, black, *and* female. The median per-person income in 1974 in families headed by black women over 65 was $1,148, a shockingly low figure. "Unrelated" black women over 65 did not fare much better: their median income was only $2,343. Thirty-seven percent of the families headed by older black women lived below the poverty level in 1974, as did an appalling number of "unrelated" older black women: 69 percent.

From a statistical standpoint, the outlook for many older women is grim. They will more than likely be widowed, and they often will suffer severe economic hardships.

Nevertheless, most older women cope well with adversity and are able to lead full, meaningful lives. The vast majority live independently in their own homes or apartments, and contrary to popular myth, only five percent are institutionalized. Another common misconception is that older people are neglected by their families and that there is little contact between generations. On the whole, this is simply not the case. Gerontologists have established that grown children often live near their parents, that there is a good deal of regular in-person and telephone communication among family members, and that family members generally assist and support one another as best they can. Older women tend to be the ones who keep the ties, not only to their children, but to other relatives and friends as well. Older women, more easily than older men, are able to keep and establish intimate and lasting relationships with other people, a trait that undoubtedly helps them to adjust to many of the changes old age brings.

Many older women contribute a great deal of time and energy performing volunteer services in their communities, churches, and civic organizations, undaunted by the fact that typically they receive little public recognition for their efforts. Others take up new educational pursuits, learning new skills or meeting long-postponed educational goals, such as the completion of high school or college.

Being alone for the first time in old age is not always strictly a liability. Many women find that in addition to privacy, the freedom to pursue one's own interests, follow one's own schedule, and act on one's own needs, is very attractive.

With increasing numbers of women entering the labor force, women aged 46-65 now constitute the largest group of full-time female employees. As today's younger women reach middle and old age, the trend toward fuller participation of older women in the labor market is expected to continue. This shift in employment patterns will affect many aspects of our society, such as the Social Security system, private pension plans, patterns of relocation, living arrangements, and eventually, the entire experience of retirement for both men and women.

The women's movement has affected older women as well as younger women. Many older women today are questioning the expectations with which they were brought up and the stereotypic ways in which they are viewed by society. Some are actively seeking alternatives to traditional older women's roles; many others simply wish for more respect and an end to the destructive "old bag" image.

A re-evaluation of our own attitudes and stereotypes about aging can make us more sympathetic to the special situations of older women and more supportive of their growth as unique individuals. Ultimately, we must recognize that there is no such thing as "the older woman." Rather, there are 14 million diverse older women with different talents, resources, needs, expectations, and viewpoints. What they share is age, and the negative effects of an absurdly reductive societal stereotyping which we must all continue to combat.

(Carol Hollenshead, director of Program Development for the Institute of Gerontology, was co-coordinator of the national conference on Women: Life Span Challenges, *and has conducted course work on the topic of older women for University of Michigan undergraduate and graduate students. She is senior author of* Past Sixty, *and for the past six years has been producer of the weekly radio broadcast* Senior Sounds.)

HOUSING For The AGED

By Leon A. Pastalan

Archie and Ann Davids, both in their seventies, worry about the house they have lived in for 35 years. Although the mortgage is paid off, taxes, utilities, and high maintenance costs eat up nearly half their income. And it seems to be getting worse each year. Mrs. Davids is having more and more difficulty climbing the stairs; her husband can still now the grass but the snow shoveling and other maintenance chores are becoming burdensome. Reluctantly, they have applied at a high-rise apartment building for older people, the only real alternative in town. There is a three-year wait.

This situation, or a variation of it, is not uncommon. Yet adequate housing is one of the most critical components of a successful adjustment to old age. Most older people would prefer to remain in their own homes, but many are forced to seek alternative arrangements for financial, health, or other reasons. The frequent lack of alternatives, and the long waiting lists for specialized housing, can cause difficult problems for those who must relocate. The unavailability of affordable maintenance services or low-interest home improvement loans can make life equally frustrating for those who remain in their homes. Gradually, however, more housing specifically designed to accommodate older people is being built. Researchers are learning more about the desires and needs of the aged with respect to housing, and housing experts are beginning to understand the necessity of diverse choices for a diverse population.

Researchers at the University of Michigan have long been concerned about issues related to housing the elderly. As far back as 1952, the Division of Gerontology (predecessor to today's Institute of Gerontology) sponsored a conference on "Housing the Aging," which subsequently resulted in a book of the same title. The editor was a Michigan alumna, Dr. Wilma Donahue (Ph.D., psychology, 1937), nationally-known pioneer in the field of aging and head of the Division. Many of the questions she raised in that seminal book — What types of housing do older people want? What special features should be built into houses that will meet the special requirements of the older age group? Who will establish standards and be responsible for maintaining them? — continue to inform the research efforts of those at the Institute of Gerontology and elsewhere.

One Institute project that generated a new area of inquiry was the creation of the "empathic model," an environmental assessment tool. Developed through the joint efforts of the Institute of Gerontology and what was then the College of Architecture and Design, the model was designed to simulate some of the normal sensory changes a person experiences as he or she grows old.

The investigators devised mechanical means to approximate such losses as increased opacity of the eye lens, hearing loss, diminished senses of smell and touch. They used sets of simple mechanical appliances: specially coated lenses, plugs to filter sound and odor, and a fixative to temporarily desensitize the fingertips.

Members of the research team then wore the devices to experience the way older people perceive the environment. They evaluated home furnishings, interior lighting, building designs, surface finishes and colors, and many other environmental situations. Wearing the empathic model apparatus, the researchers found that glare from natural light and from unbalanced artificial light sources can be almost blinding. Many colors tend to fade into each other, making boundaries between surfaces (such as walls and floors) hard to detect, and depth perception is reduced. Low frequency background noise becomes a much greater interference, and the sense of touch, which allows discrimination between hot and cold as well as different textures, is greatly diminished.

Once they had viewed the world through this sensory screen, it became more obvious to researchers why sudden moves or forced relocations are often so traumatic and disorienting for older people. Sensory loss generally occurs gradually, in fact often so gradually that the person is unaware of the changes. In one's own home where everything is familiar, accommodation to the

various sensory losses may be relatively automatic. However, a sudden move to a new place — a place where green walls and floor may seem to blend into a single surface, where the kitchen cannot be located by its familiar odor, where a flight of stairs appears unexpectedly — can be a frightening experience.

The empathic model has been useful in several ways. Researchers have used it to evaluate existing facilities for the elderly, ranging from housing projects to nursing homes. In its use with architects and designers, it has made possible the development of environments that can function as effective support systems and mitigate the consequences of sensory loss. The model and audio-visual materials developed from it have been extremely useful in sensitizing students and those who work with older people. Deserving of its name, the empathic model does indeed create empathy for those who are aged by giving those who are not the immediate sensory experience of an elderly individual. It has proved a valuable teaching tool in many disciplines and professions.

A relatively recent development is the doctoral program in the College of Architecture and Urban Planning, in which the Institute of Gerontology has played an important role. This program today is producing the first generation of architectural researchers. A number of students in this program have made a commitment to research the relationships between the physical environment and behavior of older people. Graduates of the program with this special focus are now going out into positions in universities, in private research and consulting firms and in the professional practice of architecture. This gradual infusion of architects and urban planners with an interest in and sensitivity to aging should help improve housing options for later generations.

Advanced students in architecture and urban planning who have an interest in aging are able to select from a number of courses on topics such as "Tangible Issues of Designing for the Aged and Disabled" and "Architectural Studio: Elderly Housing." As a course assignment in the latter class, students design model residential buildings for the elderly. Field trips enable them to view outstanding examples of elderly housing where students have the opportunity to discuss issues with older residents, managers, administrators, and architects.

Students also were involved during the past year in an Institute project housed in a modular research laboratory at the new North Campus headquarters of Architecture and Urban Planning. By controlling factors such as lighting and temperature, and simulating familiar sounds (e.g., passing traffic), researchers measured the levels most conducive to comfort for the elderly.

Volunteer subjects, old and young, each spent an hour in the simulated living room environment, where they were asked to respond positively or negatively to various levels of temperature, lighting, and sound. Overall, older people's preferences did not differ significantly from those of younger subjects. Although there was a tendency for older people to prefer slightly higher temperatures, no discernible preferences in lighting were found in this instance. Interestingly, older subjects were far more disturbed by distracting human noises — such as a simulation of children's voices in an adjoining room — than by mechanical noises such as the sound of a blaring television set. The implication of this for congregate housing or apartment design may be important in terms of separating units for older people from family units.

In an attempt to investigate some of the issues involved in older people's decisions to move to congregate housing projects, the Institute recently conducted a federally-funded study entitled "Factors Influencing the Abandoning of Private Homes by the Elderly." The researchers interviewed elderly applicants on the waiting lists of seven housing projects in Wayne County and Detroit; in addition, teams of two architects conducted an objective evaluation of the actual physical environment of each applicant's current house or apartment and neighborhood.

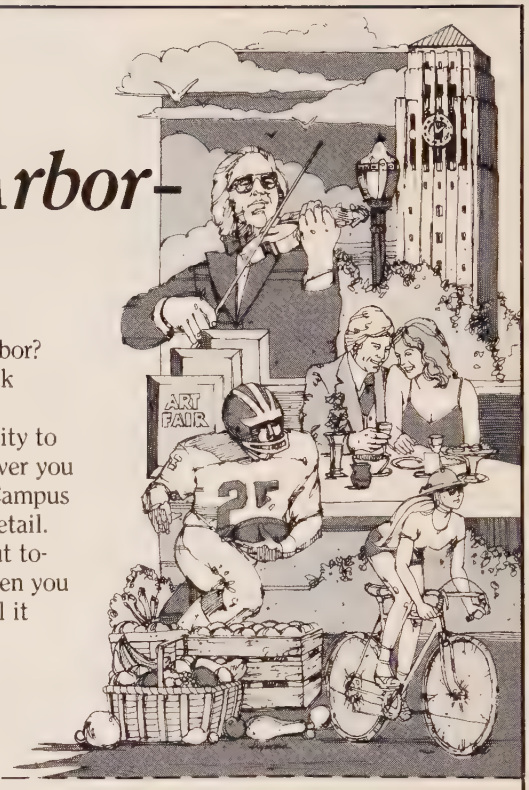
It was postulated by the researchers that one of the primary reasons for moving would be fear of crime and/or the dilapidated condition of the older person's house. In fact many of the people

whom they interviewed lived in run-down neighborhoods. But what they found instead was that the vast majority of those interviewed lived in very adequate, functional dwellings. Most people were moving because of financial need and relatively few due to fear of crime, or deterioration of the neighborhood around them. The actual physical condition of the home was less important that the pressure of external forces. More than half of the people interviewed would have preferred to remain in their homes or apartments if some of the circumstances — especially financial need — could have been mitigated.

Clearly these findings, along with other knowledge developed at the University of Michigan, have important implications for policy-makers. Institute researchers attempt to make research results as salient as possible to those who forge the laws and make the decisions about housing issues. Housing policy must consider the changing life styles, expectations, and socio-demographic characteristics of successive generations of older persons. The increasing number of elderly relative to the rest of the population — coupled with longer lives, better health, and changing values about independent living — necessitate flexible and responsive housing policies. Those at the University of Michigan who are concerned with housing for the aged will continue to help make this a reality.

(Leon Pastalan is a social scientist and holds a joint appointment as professor of architecture in the College of Architecture and Urban Planning and director of the Environment and Aging Program in the Institute of Gerontology. In addition to teaching, directing research studies, and writing on topics related to housing and other environmental concerns of the elderly, he has served as a consultant to public and private agencies and organizations across the country.)

When was the last time you came back to Ann Arbor— just for the fun of it?



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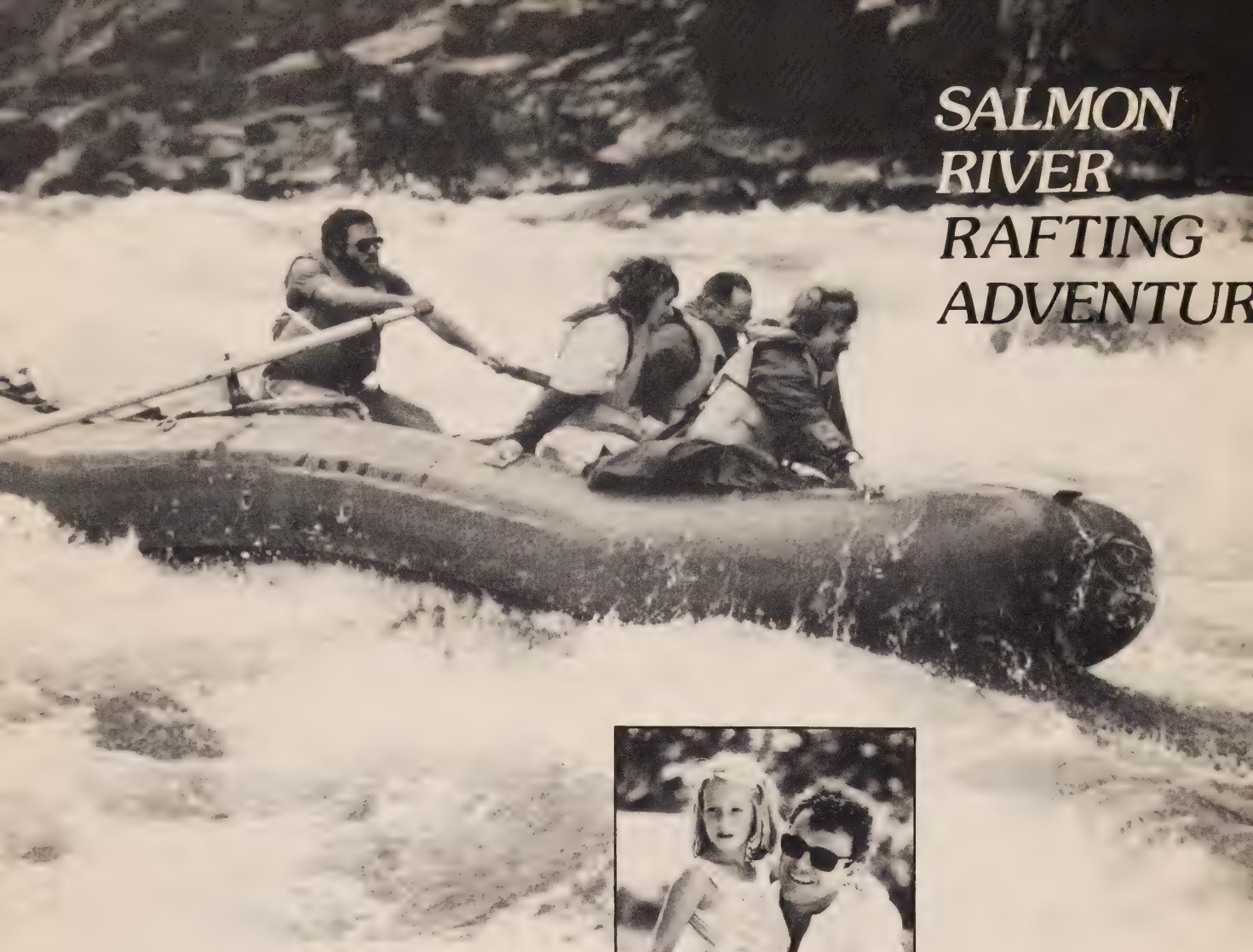
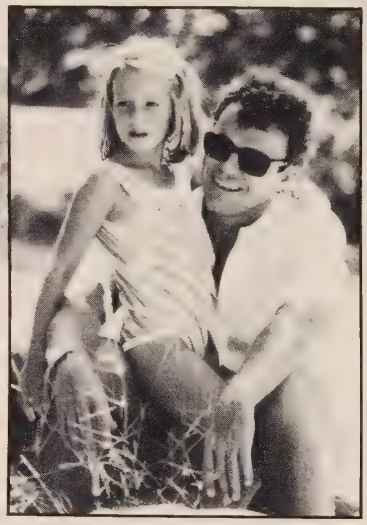
SALMON RIVER RAFTING ADVENTUR





Join Michigan alumni as "Champions of the West" challenge one of America's most exciting rivers, Idaho's Salmon River. Better known as the River of No Return," the Main Salmon is famed for its whitewater, sandy beaches and a good side-stream fishing. Our giant rubber rafts will be manned by expert boatmen who, incidentally, are equally adept at the culinary art of outdoor cookery.

You may choose between two sections of this rafting expedition, although each is limited to just 23 alumni. The first will "put in" at Warren Creek, Idaho (near Salmon) on July 13, 1980, and "take out" at Vinegar Creek, Idaho (near Riggins) on July 18. The dates for the second section will be July 21-26.

Plan now to join your hearty fellow alumni as the Wolverines conquer America's "River of No Return." Mail the coupon today for reservations or more information.

Cost of the trip is $484.00 if you meet the group in Salmon, Idaho; $535.00 if you would like round trip transportation from Boise, Idaho. Both plans include lodging the nights before "put in" and after "take out," all meals on the river and a welcome cocktail party in Salmon.

A deposit of $100 per person is required with reservations, with balance due 60 days before departure. Children 10-17 receive a five percent discount.

Early reservations are recommended, as the size of these trips is small to comply with federal wilderness regulations.

_____ Please send me more information on the University of Michigan Alumni Salmon River Rafting Adventure.

_____ Please reserve _____ place(s) for me on the Salmon River Rafting Adventure. Enclosed is $100 per person. (Make checks payable to the University of Michigan Alumni Association.)

My deposit is for the trip beginning: July 13 _____
July 21 _____

NAME _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Mail to: Salmon River Adventure, University of Michigan Alumni Association, Michigan Union Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109

Alumni **Activities**

Introducing Your District Directors

(Editor's note: This is another in our series of profiles on the Directors of the Alumni Association's 12 geographical districts.)

Philip M. Comerford, '52*bus*, MBA'53 is the director of the Alumni Association's Second District, which embraces the south half of New Jersey, the eastern half of Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, the states of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, the West Indies, Mexico, Central, and South America, and Africa.

Comerford is president and director of the State National Bank of Maryland. He is listed in *Who's Who in the East* and *Who's Who in Finance and Industry*.

Long active in U of M alumni affairs, Comerford is a past president of the U of M Club of Philadelphia and is now a member of the U of M Club of Washington, D.C.

In community activities, Comerford is treasurer of the Ashleigh Community League and a member of the North Bethesda (Md.) Rotary Club.

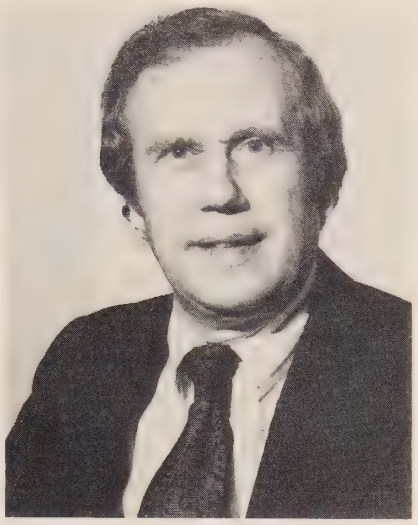
He and his wife, Diana, have four children, the eldest of whom is a junior in the U-M School of Business Administration.

Notice Of Election Of New District Officers

The three-year terms of four national district directors will expire in the spring of 1980. These vacancies, along with other district offices where appropriate, will be filled at the annual meetings of the respective districts.

Anyone wishing to nominate a person for district director or for any other district office should contact their district director as soon as possible.

The four districts which will be holding elections this year are: the second, fourth, fifth and sixth. In order to make a nomination for a certain district, one must be a resident of that district. Contact should be made with the appropriate district director listed below:



Philip Comerford

The Second District includes: South half of the state of New Jersey, eastern half of the State of Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, states of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America and Africa.

Director: Philip M. Comerford, 7715 Savannah Drive, Bethesda, Maryland 20034.

District Conference: Washington, D.C., April 19, 1980.

The Fourth District includes: States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and the eastern two/thirds of Tennessee.

Director: William D. Eisele, P.O. Box 10058, Clearwater, Florida 33517.

District Conference: April.

The Fifth District includes: States of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.

Director: Clifford A. Dean, 719 Greenwood Drive, Palatine, Illinois 60067.

District Conference: To be announced.

The Twelfth District includes: All that part of southeastern Michigan bounded on the south by the Ninth District (Counties of Monroe, Lenawee, Washtenaw, Oakland, Macomb, Wayne, St. Clair and Livingston comprise the ninth district) and with its western and northern boundaries drawn to include the cities of Howell, Owosso, Midland, Bay City, and the Thumb of Lower Michigan.

Director: Bruce L. Cook, 898 Curwood Road, Owosso, Michigan 48867 .

District Conference: To be announced.

The Alumni Association's *Eighth District* Conference will be held May 16-18 at the Hotel Del Coronado in San Diego, CA.

Additional Donors to Alumni Center Named

Here are the latest donors to the Alumni Association's campaign for $1 million dollars to build a new Alumni Center in the heart of the Ann Arbor campus:

Robert E. Adams, Jr.
Carmelita F. Biggie
Jack & Anne Birchfield
David R. & Myra D. Bishop
Henry E. & Frances E. Dawkins
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Alumni **Activities**

Reunion Weekend
May 1-2-3

REUNION DAY —
THURSDAY, MAY 1

8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.: Alumni Registration in the Alumni Association offices, ground floor, Michigan Union. Ticket distribution point.

5:00 p.m.: Welcome Reception (cash bar), concourse area, 2nd floor, Michigan League.

6:00 p.m.: 1980 Alumni Dinner (formerly All-Class Dinner), Michigan League Ballroom. Cost is $11.00 per person, advance reservations necessary.

ALUMNI DAY —
FRIDAY, MAY 2

8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.: Registration continues all day in the Alumni Association.

10:00 a.m.-12:00 noon: College of Engineering Open House, Dean's Office, 255 West Engineering.

12:30 p.m.: Alumnae Luncheon, Michigan League Ballroom, with 1980 Athena Award recipient to be announced. Cost is $5.50, advance reservations necessary.

12:30 p.m.: College of Engineering Alumni Luncheon, Michigan Union Ballroom. Cost is $5.50 per person, advance reservations necessary.

2:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m.: School of Education Coffee Reception, 1110 School of Education Bldg.

3:00 p.m.: Free guided tour of campus, leaving from the front (State St.) door, Michigan Union.

3:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.: President's Open House, to welcome alumni, members of graduating classes, and their families.

6:30 p.m.: Individual class dinners, as arranged by class officers.

COMMENCEMENT DAY —
SATURDAY, MAY 3

9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon: Registration continues in Alumni Association offices.

10:30 a.m.: Michigan's 136th Commencement, Crisler Arena, by ticket only.

12:30 p.m.: Annual Alumni Luncheon, Michigan League Ballroom. Admission free by reunion badge. Conferral of Distinguished Alumni Service Awards.

2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.: College of Architecture and Urban Planning Open House and Reception, Art & Architecture Bldg., North Campus.

4:30 p.m.: Emeritus Club Induction Ceremony, Rackham Lecture Hall, followed by a reception in the Michigan League.

7:00 p.m.: Emeritus Club Dinner, Michigan League Ballroom. Cost is $9.50 per person, advance reservations necessary.

PLEASE NOTE: All tickets will be held for pickup in Alumni Association office when you register.

Alumni Societies

Urban Planning:

State Representative Gary M. Owen ('70, MUP'72) will be the featured speaker at the Society's annual meeting on March 21. Earlier that day, the board of governors will hold their semi-annual meeting and the department of urban planning will host Rep. Owen at a coffee hour for students, faculty and alumni.

UofM-Dearborn:

The Fair Lane Conference Center will be the site of the Society's annual meeting and dinner/dance on March 29. The Alumnus-of-the-Year will be named and two scholar-athletes honored.

Reunion Weekend Registration

Enclosed is my check payable to "U-M Alumni Association" to cover the following:

Registration ..... ____person(s) @ $ 1.00/person $_____
1980 Alumni Dinner, Thurs., May 1... ____person(s) @ $11.00/person $_____
Alumnae Luncheon, Fri., May 2 ..... ____person(s) @ $ 5.50/person $_____
Engineering Luncheon, Fri., May 2.... ____person(s) @ $ 5.50/person $_____
Emeritus Club Dinner, Sat., May 3.... ____person(s) @ $ 9.50/person $_____
TOTAL ENCLOSED $_____

Name _____ School _____ Class Year _____

Spouse's name _____ School _____ Class Year _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Return, with check to: Reunion Weekend, U-M Alumni Association, Michigan Union, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109.

Alumni **Activities**

Jawing at the recent masked ball are a couple of otherwise unidentified sharks. The dance, a benefit for the scholarship fund named in honor of the late Prof. Guy Palazzola, was sponsored by the U-M School of Art.

Natural Resources

The board of governors will hold their semi-annual meeting on the evening of April 10 and the morning of April 11.

New Presidents Club Members:
December 20, 1979 thru January 21, 1980.

Dr. and Mrs. Patrick T. Ainslie
Mr. and Mrs. Bruce B. Allen
Mr. and Mrs. William D. Angst
Robert Malcolm Barrie and Nancy Gene Ellett Barrie
Karl F. Betz
John H. Blight
Dr. and Mrs. Gerald T. Charbeneau
Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Clippert
Dr. and Mrs. Robert T. Hartman
Faris A. Howrani
Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. Klinesteker
Ms. Karen L. Knowles
Mr. and Mrs. Ted Louckes
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth MacLennan
Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Pane
Ira B. and Katherine N. Rose
Robert F. Ruthruff (Dr.)
(Miss) Cece Smith
Mr. and Mrs. Gerald L. Stoetzer
Herman Ulevitch (Dr.)
Mr. and Mrs. Victor B. Warriner
Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Woidka

The Clubs

The U of M Club of the *Twin Cities* attended the March 1 Michigan-Minnesota basketball game and has a U-M tennis night planned March 29.

* * *

Peter Clarke, chairman of the U-M department of communications, addressed the U of M Club of *Gainesville, Fla.*, on March 3; the U of M Club of *Broward County, Fla.*, on March 4; the U of M Club of *Pinellas County, Fla.*, on March 5; and the U of M Club of *Sarasota-Manatee counties, Fla.*, on March 6.

* * *

The *Royal Oak* Alumnae Club heard Russell Bidlack, dean of library science, on March 4.

* * *

The U of M Club of *Washington, D.C.*, holds a reception for U-M President Harold Shapiro on March 11.

* * *

Irene Connors, assistant professor of theatre, is the speaker at a March 11 meeting of the *Birmingham, Mich.*, Alumnae Club.

* * *

Paul McCracken, U-M professor of business administration, addresses the U of M Club of *New York City* on March 11 and the U of M Club of *Philadelphia* on March 12.

* * *

The U of M Club of *Sun City, Ariz.*, plans a breakfast meeting March 12.

* * *

Millie Schembechler, wife of Michigan's head football coach, is the speaker March 13 at a meeting of the U of M Club of *Battle Creek, Mich.*

Alumni Activities

The *Detroit Association of U of M Women* plans an art museum tour March 15 and its annual luncheon April 12.

* * *

The *Macomb County, Mich.,* Alumnae Club sees a performance by the Bixby Marionettes March 15 and will hear Library Science Dean Russell Bidlack on April 28.

* * *

Bill Stegath of the Alumni Association staff, will address the U of M Club of *San Fernando Valley, Calif.,* on March 18; the U of M Club of *San Gabriel Valley* on March 19; the U of M Club of *Orange County* on March 20; the U of M Club of *San Bernardino* on March 21; and the U of M Alumnae Club of *Los Angeles* on March 22.

* * *

The U of M Club of *San Diego* holds a luncheon meeting March 21.

* * *

Henry Johnson, U-M vice president for student services, will address the U of M Club of *Champaign-Urbana, Ill.,* on March 25; the U of M Club of *South Suburban Chicago* on March 26; the U of M Club of the *North Shore (Chicago)* on March 27; and the U of M Club of *Northeastern Wisconsin* on March 29.

* * *

The U of M Club of *Ann Arbor* is to hold its annual basketball bust on March 10.

* * *

Elizabeth van den Bosch, the Alumni Association's director of field activities, will address the U of M Club of *Mohawk Valley, N.Y.,* on April 9 and the U of M Club of the *Capital District (Albany-Troy-Schenectady)* on April 10.

* * *

John Stevens, professor of journalism, addresses the U of M Club of *New Orleans, La.,* on April 14; the U of M Club of *Richmond, Va.,* on April 15; and the *Tidewater (Norfolk, Va.)* U of M Club on April 16.

* * *

Hazen Schumacher, director of broadcasting at the U-M, is at an April 16 meeting of the U of M Club of *Dayton, O.,* the U of M Club of *Mansfield, O.,* on April 17, and the U of M Club of *Akron, O.,* on April 18.

* * *

Libby Davenport, ombudsperson for the University, addresses the *Toledo II* Alumnae Club on April 19.

* * *

The *Flint, Mich.,* Alumnae Club will have lunch with Millie Schembechler and Bob Forman on April 19.

* * *

Margaret Host, a past president of the Alumni Association, will address the U of M Club of *Delta County (Escanaba)* on April 21; the U of M Club of *Dickinson County (Iron Mountain)* on April 22; the U of M Club of *Portage Lake (Houghton/Hancock)* on April 23; the U of M Club of *Marquette* on April 25.

* * *

Associate Athletic Director Don Lund will speak to the U of M Club of *Buffalo, N.Y.,* on April 21; the U of M Club of *Northeast Pennsylvania (Wilkes-Barre)* on April 22; the U of M Club of *Bridgeport, Conn.,* on April 23; and the U of M Club of *Hartford, Conn.,* on April 24.

* * *

William Kerr, director of the U-M's Phoenix Project and professor of nuclear engineering, will address the U of M Club of *San Diego, Calif.,* on April 22; the U of M Club of *Leisure World (Laguna Hills)* on April 23; the U of M Club of *Santa Barbara* on April 24; the U of M Club of *Los Angeles* on April 25; and the *Los Angeles Alumnae Club* on April 26.

* * *

Billy Frye, dean of the College of LS&A, is the speaker at an April 22 meeting of the U of M Club of *Cincinnati, O.;* the U of M Club of *Nashville, Tenn.,* on April 23; and the U of M Club of *St. Louis, Mo.,* on April 24.

* * *

The U of M Club of *Cleveland, O.,* has an evening meeting with President Shapiro set for April 24.

* * *

The U of M Club of *Colorado Springs, Colo.,* has been reactivated. The new club president is Ken Hallenbeck.

Alumni Seeking Employment

Enterprising feature and business writer seeks out of current position, associate editor of national trade association magazine in Washington, D.C. '76 bachelor's degree, ex-*Daily* reporter and editor. I have free-lanced to nationally-recognized newspapers and magazines and now would like to work for one. Prefer to remain in D.C., but willing to relocate. Available immediately. Box 462.

joint point-

If you and your spouse are Joint Members (either annual or life) of the Alumni Association, you should be receiving just one copy of the *Alumnus* with both of your names on the mailing label.

We have reason to suspect, however, that, in some cases, two magazines are being mailed to families holding Joint Memberships.

If you are Joint Members and are receiving two magazines each month, would you be so kind as to snip off the mailing labels and send them to A. J. Wenk, c/o the Alumni Association, Michigan Union, Ann Arbor 48109?

We will see to it that one label — bearing both of your names — is produced in the future, and thereby effect some savings in printing and postage costs.

Many thanks!

BOSTON SPRING ARTS TOUR

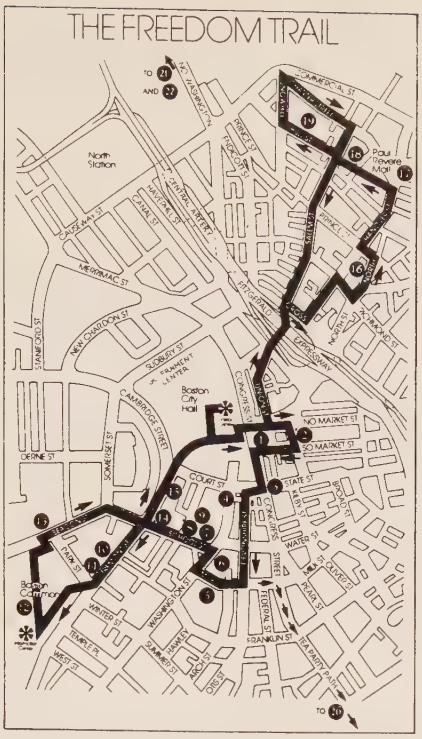
Last year your Alumni Association initiated its first Spring Arts Tour — a three-day trip to Washington, D.C., including sight-seeing, theatre and seminars led by faculty members to enhance the educational and cultural opportunities provided in the tour package. This spring we are pleased to announce a similar trip to another cultural center — Boston, a city renowned for its heritage both in American history and the arts. With fine museums in the city and nearby Cambridge, a thriving theatre district, the historic Freedom Trail, and, of course, the Boston Pops, there will be plenty to enjoy during the four-day program we have planned.

Highlights of the trip will be a Boston Pops concert, a performance of the new musical revue, "Eubie," and a cocktail reception with members of the local U-M club.

Alumni will fly from Detroit Metro Airport on Friday morning, May 9, and return on Monday, May 12. All participants will be lodged at the Parker House Hotel — noted for its old-style charm and accessibility to the historical areas of the heart of Boston. It is an ideal location for participants who wish to go exploring and shopping on their own.

The Boston Spring Arts Tour is open to Alumni Association members at a cost of $313 per person (double occupancy). The additional price for a single room is $41. The package includes:

- round trip airfare
- hotel accommodations for three nights
- tickets to the Boston Pops and "Eubie"
- two seminars
- bus sight-seeing tour
- cocktail party with hot and cold hors d'oeuvres (cash bar)
- ground transportation to and from the Boston Airport and from group evening activities
- all luggage handling



Not included are meals and personal transportation.

In order to secure the best possible air fare, we urge you to make your reservation immediately by returning the application form and your check in the amount of $100 as deposit, made payable to the Alumni Association. The package price quoted above is based on air fares in effect on January 25 and are subject to change. Cancellation, if necessary, must be made in writing. A $10 cancellation fee will be assessed. After airline tickets have been issued, a penalty of 10% of the airfare will apply if a cancellation or change is necessary. In addition, after May 1, refunds will be made only if the space can be re-filled, or if not, only to the extent there is no financial liability to the Alumni Association or to Conlin Travel.

Send the reservation application and check to: Boston Spring Arts Tour, U-M Alumni Association, Michigan Union, Ann Arbor, Mi., 48109. For further information, call (313) 764-0384.

BOSTON SPRING ARTS TOUR RESERVATION FORM

Please reserve ____ spaces in my name. Enclosed is my check, made payable to the U-M Alumni Association for $_____ as deposit ($100 per person). Final payment is due on or before April 9.

Name_____Address _____

City _____State_____Zip_____Class Year____

Residence Phone_____Business Phone _____
(Area Code) (Area Code)

__Smoking __Non-smoking

Other members in my party, their relationship and addresses, if different from above: _____

State Funding for Higher Ed Under Consideration in Legislature

Governor Milliken had his turn in January. Now it's time for the Legislature to examine higher education's needs for 1980-81 and begin to shape the next state budget.

Michigan's 15 public colleges and universities would fare comparatively well under the Governor's proposed budget, with an average increase in state appropriations beginning this October of 8.4 percent.

The University's Ann Arbor campus would receive a 9.5 percent raise — the highest in the system — while proposed increases for Flint and Dearborn would be 7 percent and 8.8 percent respectively.

U-M officials, who are now in discussions with the Senate and House Subcommittees on Higher Education, note that the Milliken proposals fall far short of the U-M budget requests for the Ann Arbor, Flint and Dearborn campuses turned in to Lansing last October.

Nevertheless, they view the Executive Office recommendations for higher education — now undergoing legislative scrutiny — as evidence of an increasing statewide appreciation of the value Michigan's colleges and universities have for individuals and for communities across the state.

In his State of the State message in January, Governor Milliken suggested several areas where higher education adds to the quality of life in Michigan. One of the areas involves a leadership position in science and technology. Milliken cited higher education as a "mainstay" in attracting and retaining "high technology industries" to Michigan. The efforts of "some colleges and universities" in benefiting local industries through faculty expertise also was recognized in the annual message. Milliken also mentioned "preservation of the environment, toxic substance control, agricultural production, health care, transportation and energy as areas in which faculty can be helpful."

Legislators on both sides of the aisle note the uncertainty of economic conditions in Michigan when discussing the availability of state funds in 1980-81.

Also concerned about the economics of the state, Richard Kennedy, vice president for state relations, said, "The governor's State of the State message and his budget recommendations reflect his confidence in the long-range benefits of higher education to the economy of the state. We are hopeful that the Legislature will also be willing to recognize the positive impact that colleges and universities can have."

Moving?

We'd like to know your new address in order to keep the **Alumnus** coming to you!

To correct your address, send this form to:

The Michigan Alumnus
The Michigan Union
Ann Arbor, Mi. 48109

Attach label here
from your latest issue

Name _____ _____

New Address _____ _____

City _____ _____

State _____ . **Zip**

Capital Outlay Concerns

While the Governor's recommendation and the current legislative committee deliberations focus on the state's operating budget, what of capital — or building — needs for state institutions next year and in the next several years?

Milliken has named a committee, chaired by Bendix executive William Agee, to examine enrollment trends and current space use. The U-M's Wilfred Kaplan, professor of mathematics and a member of the committee, revealed that enrollment projections for state colleges, universities, junior and community colleges through 1995-96 have kept the commission busy. "We've spent a lot of time on enrollment information. We asked every institution to reply in detail on their projections — both past, and how accurate they were, and future. For the most part they've responded. We've also had information and comments from the Michigan Department of Management and Budget and from experts in Michigan and across the nation," Kaplan concluded.

Although Milliken has chosen to hold back general fund resources as a means of paying for buildings, this does not mean that capital improvements will cease on campus. U-M officials point to the sale of State Building Authority Bonds for the construction costs of the Classroom Laboratory Building at UM-Flint and the replacement hospital project in Ann Arbor, both of which will be built during the 1980's.

Legislators hope to pass an appropriations bill before July 1, the beginning of the summer recess.

A Look at **Your University**

Department of Things You Might Never Know Unless You Read the Alumnus:

The College Entrance Examination Board has released figures on the 200 colleges and universities having the largest number of advanced placement examination candidates (indicating a strong likelihood that that's the school they'll attend).

Which university tops the list? Michigan.

Renowned Scholars Invited To Campus

A number of renowned scholars will be invited to give a "state-of-the-discipline" address at the University in recognition of Harold Shapiro's inaugural year as U-M president.

Each will be asked to outline important recent developments in a given discipline or broad field and perhaps comment on prospects ahead.

Inauguration Day will be April 14. The first lectures are anticipated within days of that event. Other scholars will visit the campus — with sufficient time to interact with U-M colleagues — next fall and winter terms.

Gifts To University Break All Records

The University received $37.6 million in gifts during its 1978-79 fiscal year, the largest amount of voluntary support ever received in a single year in the University's 163-year history.

Voluntary support of $37,593,820 established an all-time record, according to Michael Radock, U-M vice president for university relations and development. Gifts during the prior year, 1977-78, amounted to $28,476,871. The number of donors, 57,133, also was a record total at Michigan, surpassing last year's 55,600.

Contributions at the $37.6 million level are unprecedented for a state-assisted university, Radock noted.

"These gift dollars are positive evidence that Michigan's alumni and friends are committed to maintaining the University's academic excellence," he said. "Michigan alumni have a great tradition of providing the 'vital margin' which makes the difference between an ordinary institution and a distinguished university.

"Our donors recognize that private support is necessary to underwrite programs, activities and facilities that are not provided by state appropriations and student tuition," he added.

$7 Million Student Center Opens On Flint Campus

The U of M-Flint University Center, a $7 million structure on the riverfront campus, opened in January. The building, a center for student activities, includes dining areas, conference rooms, theatres, an art gallery, an arts and crafts center, a games room, a bookstore, swimming pool, and administrative offices.

Teen Marijuana Use Leveling Off, Study Says

A University study indicates that marijuana use among high school students may be leveling off for the first time in more than a decade.

At the same time, cocaine use among high school students is increasing at an accelerating rate, and the use of inhalants has also been rising.

Each year since 1975, scientists at the U-M's Institute for Social Research have surveyed a representative national sample of about 17,000 seniors enrolled in 130 public and private high schools around the country.

A number of important national trends revealed in the study appear in two new volumes available from the sponsoring agency, the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The titles are: "Drugs and the Class of '78" and "1979 Highlights: Drugs and the Nation's High School Students."

The authors — U-M social psychologists Lloyd Johnston, Jerald Bachman, and Patrick O'Malley — note that since 1975, daily or near daily use of marijuana had been rising at an alarming rate, nearly doubling from six percent in 1975 to 11 percent in 1978. In 1979, however, this increase abruptly halted — a change which may be attributable to the increased attention given by the media and government officials to the potential hazards of regular use, the researchers say.

Appointments, Honors Told For U-M Personnel

Two Michigan professors — Elizabeth C. Crosby and Emmett N. Leith — are among the 20 recipients of the National Medal of Science, the federal government's highest honor given to scientists and engineers. Crosby is professor-emeritus of neurosurgery and Leith is a professor of electrical and computer engineering.

U-M Prof. Ernst Pulgram has been awarded the Hayward Keniston Professorship in the College of Literature, Science and the Arts.

John G. Weg, M.D., professor of internal medicine and physician-in-charge of the pulmonary division at the U-M Medical School, has been chosen president-elect of the American College of Chest Physicians.

Virginia B. Nordby has been named executive assistant to U-M President Harold Shapiro with primary responsibility for directing the Office of Affirmative Action Programs.

Through the Years

'23 **Irving J. Sandorf,** '23*eng*, received the honorary degree of doctor of engineering from the University of Nevada-Reno last spring. He taught at UNR for 32 years before retiring in 1968.

'29 **Carl U. Fauster,** '29, has compiled a 415-page book entitled *Libbey Glass — Since 1818.* Fauster retired in 1969 as advertising director for Libbey, America's oldest glassmaker.

'32 **Carl E. O'Mara,** '32*eng*, retired senior engineer with the Department of the Navy, has received a Life Membership from the Washington Society of Engineers, Washington, D.C.

'36 **Harold A. Strickland, Jr.,** '36*eng*, has retired after 15 years as president of General Signal Corp. and now serves in the capacity of executive consultant.

'38 **John Oliver,** '38*eng*, has retired from his position as vice president-employee relations of the DuPont Co.

'39 **Arthur Bartholomew,** '39, MBA'40, retiring senior partner of Ernst & Whinney, has been named a member of the board of directors of the Dayton-based E. F. MacDonald Co.

'40 **Margaret Parx Hays,** MS'40, former employee of the Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Service for 21 years, has been named a distinguished alumna of North Texas State University.

'41 **Arthur L. Foley II,** '41*med*, PhD'68, professor of anatomy at Michigan State University, was cited by graduating MD's in MSU's College of Human Medicine for his "outstanding dedication, interest and ability in the art of teaching."

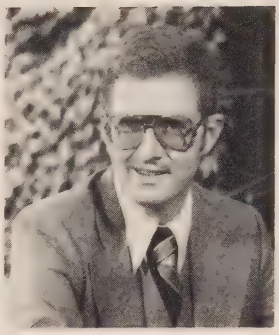
'42 **Kenneth L. Pike,** PhD'42, a pioneer linguist with Wycliffe Bible Translators, has been named president emeritus of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, Wycliffe's sister organization.

'47 **Roger Grismore,** '47, MS'48, PhD'57, is a staff scientist at Jaycor in Del Mar, Calif. His wife is the former **Marilynn Ann McNinch,** '49*ed*.

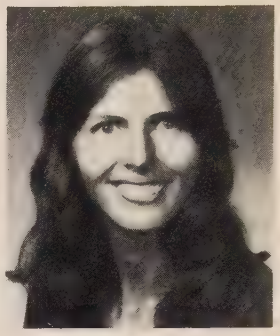
'48 **Edwin W. Hakala,** '48, has been awarded the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency's highest award, the gold Distinguished Civilian Service Medal, for his accomplishments in federal-state-local community emergency operations planning.

William Simmons, MA'48, is one of 15 people throughout the U.S. recently chosen by President Carter to serve on the Advisory Panel on Financing Elementary and Secondary Education.

William N. Wasson, MA'49, EdD'54



Douglas C. McClintock, '68, MBA'69



Linda Lou Geer, '79eng

'49 **William N. Wasson,** MA'49, EdD '54, has retired from Wayne State University after 24 years of service. He is the founder of the National Intramural Recreational Sports Association.

'50 **James G. Knudsen,** PhD'50, associate dean of engineering at Oregon State University, has been elected president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

'51 **Robert N. Powell,** '51, MA'52, a former vice president of Nationwide Corp., Columbus, O., was elected president of the West Coast Life Insurance Co.

Harry L. Sutton, Jr., MA'51, has been elected vice president of Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, international consultants to management, at Minneapolis.

'52 **Don F. Fackler,** '52, is senior vice president of the Lincoln National Life Insurance Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. Daniel G. Dow, '52, MA'53, is the new director of the Washington Energy Research Center, operated jointly by the University of Washington and Washington State University.

'53 **Warren E. Norquist,** '53*eng*, has been elected to the board of directors of the American National Standards Institute.

Gerald B. Helman, '53, '56*law*, has been appointed U.S. ambassador to the International Organizations in Geneva, Switzerland.

'54 **Marilyn Gordon Schwartz,** '54, has been elected councilwoman on the Town Board, Ossining, N.Y. She is on the staff of the Todd Elementary School, Briarcliff. Her husband is **Melvin Schwartz,** '52.

Larry J. Gordon, MPH'54, deputy secretary of the New Mexico Health and Environment Department, has been elected president-elect of the American Public Health Association.

'55 **Walter Schrenk,** '55*eng*, is research scientist at Dow Plastics Research and Development, Midland, Mich.

David A. Jewell, '55*eng*, MSE'56, is research coordinator for the David W. Taylor Naval Ship Research and Development Center, Bethesda, Md.

'56 **Jay Vawter,** '56*bus*, MBA'57, has been admitted to partnership in Stein Roe & Farnham, investment counsel, New York.

'57 **Richard G. Marquardt,** '57*bus*, is vice president, finance, and treasurer for Heil-Quaker Corp., at Nashville, Tenn.

Ronald J. Mason, MA'57, PhD'64, received the 1979 Award for Excellent Teaching at Lawrence University.

Richard D. Nichols, '57, '61*med*, chairman of Henry Ford Hospital's department of otolaryngology, has been elected chairman of the Detroit Hospital.

'59 **Professor Arline H. Duvall,** MPH'59, will represent the University of Michigan at the inauguration of the new president of Clemson University on April 18.

'60 **George E. Bowler,** MPH'60, MPA'65, of Tucson, Ariz., has been elected to membership in the International Platform Association.

Robert E. Schuett, '60*law*, is vice president, industrial relations, at Arcata, Menlo Park, Calif.

Bruce D. McRitchie, '60, MBA'61, is management supervisor of Dodge car and truck business in Detroit.

'62 **Robert A. Paulsen,** '62*arch*, is manager of marketing at Albert Kahn Associates, Inc., architects and engineers, in Detroit.

William A. Struck, MS'62, PhD'63, is director of international research and development at the Upjohn Co., in Kalamazoo, Mich.

'63 **Edward B. Sanders,** MS'63, PhD'66, is manager of the chemical research division at the Philip Morris Research Center in Richmond, Va.

'65 **Michael D. Jaquint,** '65, is assistant pricing officer in the actuarial department of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee.

Joan Gerson Nathan, '65, has written a book, *The Jewish Holiday Kitchen.*

Ann Wickins Caldwell, '65, has been named vice president for institutional resources at Wheaton College, Norton, Mass.

'66 **Tom Wolterink,** MBA'66, director of Facilities Development and New Ventures at Herman Miller, Inc., received the Carl F. Frost Award for outstanding performance.

Frank S. Dickerson III, JD'66, is assistant secretary in the law department of Bethlehem Steel Corp.

Pierce Noble, MA'66, is manager of the Hansen company's Dallas, Tex., office.

'67 **Robert J. DeGange,** *'67ed,* is marketing manager, equipment manufacturers marketing division, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Toledo, O.

John L. Finkelman II, '67, is second vice president and accounting officer at Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit.

'68 **Douglas C. McClintock,** *'68bus,* MBA'69, is a partner in the Detroit office of Arthur Andersen & Co.

Thomas D. Trimmer, *'68eng,* is a partner in Price Waterhouse & Co., Detroit.

'69 **Craig B. Dever,** '69, *'73dent,* will complete an oral surgery residency at the Naval Regional Medical Center, San Diego, next July. **Mrs. Dever,** *'70phys therapy,* is physical therapy supervisor at Sharp Rehabilitation Center.

Judith M. Gansberg, '69, and her brother, **Alan L. Gansberg,** MA'75, have a new book, *Direct Encounters,* published in February by Walker & Co.

'71 **Berni P. Chong,** PhD'71, a research scientist at Rohm and Haas Company's Spring House, Pa. Research Center has been honored by the company for his work.

John F. Joity, '71, MS'73, is an exploration geophysicist in the Oklahoma City district, Southwestern Exploration Division, Exxon Co.

Charles E. Everett, MPH'71, executive director of the Health Care Foundation of Western Massachusetts, was voted an "Outstanding Young Man of America" in 1979.

'72 **Michael K. Burke,** MBA'72, is director of strategic planning for Mervyn's in Hayward, Calif.

'73 **Edward F. King,** MBA'73, is manager in the management advisory services department at Price Waterhouse & Co., Detroit.

David M. Fradin, *'73eng,* is managing Republican presidential candidate John Conally's Minnesota campaign.

David E. Joyce, '73, is an assistant professor of mathematics at Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

'74 **Michael A. Levitsky,** '74, is assistant plant manager for the Witco Chemical Corp. in Chicago.

'75 **Dr. Byard S. Deputy,** MPH'75, professor and chairman of the dentistry department at the University of Virginia School of Medicine, has been named a fellow of the American College of Dentists.

'76 **Larry C. Hulstrom,** '76, is an advance engineer at Rockwell Hanford Operations in Richland, Wash.

J. E. ("Joule") Charney, '76, former reporter for the *Chico (Calif.) Enterprise-Record,* is now a freelance newspaper and magazine writer.

Amy Rollins, '76, is an interpreter for the U.S. Department of Justice in New York City.

Ellen L. Surloff, '76, was one of the winners of the 1979 Edwin R. Keedy Cup Competition at the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Bruce R. Bisballe, '76, is a senior accountant with Price Waterhouse & Co., Detroit. **David T. Baryj,** *'76bus,* has also been named senior accountant, as has **Craig L. Stormer,** *'76bus.*

'77 **Anthony S. Panson, Jr.,** *'77bus,* is a senior accountant at Price Waterhouse & Co., Detroit. **Brian P. Casey,** *'77bus,* is also a senior accountant there, as is **Mark J. Minbiole,** *'77bus.*

Marine 1st Lt. Walter C. Power, '77, is on duty at New River Marine Corps Helicopter Air Station, Jacksonville, N.C.

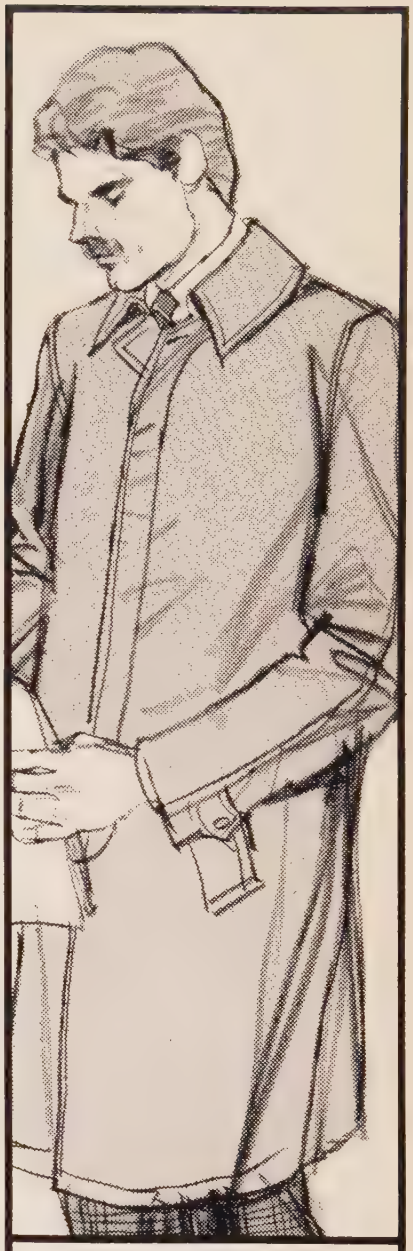
Peter J. Rovero, *'77eng,* is operations officer on board the *USS Proteus* in the Pacific.

'78 **Ensign Ronald Raymer,** *'78eng,* recently received his wings as a Naval aviator and has been assigned to an anti-submarine squadron, Jacksonville, Fla.

Jeffrey A. Petronitz, Terry M. Ranta, and **Alan Stiebel,** '78, are freshmen at the Illinois College of Podiatric Medicine in Chicago.

'79 **Linda L. Geer,** *'79eng,* is a design engineer with Aeroquip Corp., Jackson, Mich.

Ronald B. Scherer, '79, is a freshman at the Illinois College of Podiatric Medicine in Chicago.



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With the **Wolverines**

Men's Basketball

Jan. 24 Mich. State 59, Mich. 58 (ot)
Jan. 26 Northwestern 85, Mich. 82 (3 ots)
Jan. 29 Mich. 73, Wisconsin 69 (ot)
Feb. 2 Mich. 70, Northwestern 57
Feb. 7 Ohio State 66, Mich. 63
Feb. 9 Mich. 68, Wisconsin 59

Hockey

Jan. 25 Mich. 7, Minnesota 3
Jan. 26 Minnesota 6, Mich. 2
Feb. 1 Denver 4, Mich. 2
Feb. 2 Denver 9, Mich. 5
Feb. 6 Polish Olympic Team 9, Mich. 2
Feb. 9 Mich. 3, Mich. Tech 2 (ot)
Feb. 10 Mich. 5, Mich. Tech 4

Women's Basketball

Jan. 23 Wayne State 74, Mich. 72
Jan. 26 Wisconsin 65, Mich. 57
Jan. 29 Mich. 89, Louisville 86 (ot)
Jan. 31 Mich. 104, Grand Valley 75
Feb. 2 Northwestern 85, Mich. 74
Feb. 4 Indiana State 100, Mich. 70
Feb. 8 South Carolina 84, Mich. 50
Feb. 9 Mich. 82, Boston U. 76

Men's Tennis

Feb. 8 Mich. 7, Houston 2
Feb. 9 Mich. 5, Georgia 4

Women's Tennis

Feb. 2 Mich. 7, Ohio State 2

Women's Swimming

Jan. 26 Indiana 70, Mich. 61
Feb. 1 N. Carolina State 90, Mich. 50

Men's Swimming

Jan. 25 Indiana 69, Mich. 44
Feb. 1 Mich. 77, N. Carolina State 36
Feb. 9 Mich. 76, Ohio State 36

Women's Gymnastics

Jan. 27 Mich. State 133, Mich. 128
Feb. 2 Ohio State 130.65, Mich. 130.6
Feb. 7 Mich. 4th in Big 10 Championships

Men's Gymnastics

Jan. 23 Mich. 253.05, Western Mich. 234.1
Jan. 27 Mich. 266, Minnesota 262
Feb. 2 Ohio State 267.35, Mich. 263.9
Feb. 9 Mich. 263.55, Indiana 254.15

Wrestling

Jan. 25 Mich. 30, Purdue 9
Jan. 26 Mich. 31, Illinois 11
Jan. 31 Iowa State 27, Mich. 8
Feb. 1 Iowa 34, Mich. 6
Feb. 2 Minnesota 25, Mich. 13
Feb. 7 Mich. State 26, Mich. 7

Women's Track

Jan. 26 Mich. 3rd in Mich. State Relays (9 teams)
Feb. 1 Mich. 1st in Western Mich. Invitational (8 teams)

Synchronized Swimming

Feb. 1 Ohio State def. Mich.

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RICHARD HENRY KINGERY, Professor Emeritus of Dentistry, d. Dec. 25, 1979, in Ann Arbor, MI.

KENNETH BAYLIS LEISENRING, Professor Emeritus of Mathematics, d. Dec. 15, 1979, in Ann Arbor, MI.

JULES SCHRAGER, Associate Professor, School of Social Work, d. Jan. 15, 1980, in Santa Cruz, CA.

College of Literature, Science & the Arts

'06 HILGARD BICKNELL YOUNG, d. August 20, 1979.
'16 REX BARNARD CUNLIFFE, d. Nov. 27, 1979.
'17 MARY DRAKE CARTER, d. April, 1979.
'19 LE NADA KAY WHITE, d. Dec., 1979.
'22 THOMAS HAMMOND ADAMS, SR., d. Jan. 2, 1980.
'23 ELIZABETH RIGBY NEWLIN, d. Nov. 7, 1979, in Robinson IL.
'24 MARGARET STUART KELLER, (MS '29), d. May 25, 1979, in Grand Rapids, MI.
'26 LEON HOWARD HUBBARD, d. Jan. 13, 1980, in Royal Oak, MI.
GEORGE DAVID LINDBERG, d. August 6, 1979, in Grayling, MI.
'27 CARL HENRY SCHUMACHER, d. Dec. 19, 1979, in Royal Oak, MI.
'30 HELEN WORKMAN CURRIE, (AM '47), d. July 25, 1979, in Tucson, AZ.
LOUIS GRUNT, d. March 14, 1979.
ARTHUR WILLIS MARSH, d. March 4, 1979, in Wyandotte, MI.
JOHN F. RICE, d. Oct. 10, 1979.
EDMUMD PURDY YERKES, d. May 16, 1979, in Ann Arbor, MI.
'34 EILEEN CATHERINE PAWLICKI, d. Dec. 31, 1979, in Detroit, MI.
'36 RUBY HOWARD MCALPINE, d. Dec. 28, 1979.
'37 WILLIAM HENRY KLEIN, (JD '40), d. Dec. 21, 1979.
'40 CLAYTON FREDERICK KULLMAN, (MBA '41), d. May 11, 1979.
'51 MAXINE MARIE RYCKMAN, d. May 25, 1979, in Detroit, MI.

College of Engineering

'11 JAMES ROBERT BAZLEY, SR., d. Nov. 23, 1979, in Phoenix, AZ.
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'21 JAMES DONALD HUTSON, d. Oct. 27, 1979, in Mt. Dora, FL.

Medical School

'17 SARKIS HOVANNES KASH, d. August 18, 1979.
'24 MICHAEL JAY CRINO, d. Nov. 4, 1979.
'32 MORRIS WEINBLATT, d. Oct. 4, 1979.
'73 EMERY VANCE OTVOS, d. June 9, 1979, in Rochester, MN.

Law School

'74 RODERICK STEPHEN ESTES, d. Nov. 24, 1979.

School of Dentistry

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School of Dental Hygiene

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School of Education

'22 EDNA STEVENS GREENMAN, (AM '60), d. Nov. 5, 1979, in Whitmore Lake, MI.
'28 DAVID HAROLD WEISS, d. Dec. 7, 1979, in Miami, FL.
'41 CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH KINNEY, d. June 14, 1979, in Venice, FL.
'42 SARAH BEATTIE ALLEN, d. Dec. 14, 1979.

Architecture & Urban Planning

'18 FREDERICK GUSTAVUS STRAUSS, d. Dec. 12, 1979.
'22 JULIET ALICE PEDDLE, Sept. 7, 1979, in Terre Haute, IN.

School of Art

'41 PAUL DORMAN ROGERS, d. January, 1979.

School of Music

'39 WILSON HENRY SAWYER, (M MUS COMP '41), d. Dec. 25, 1979, in New Haven, CT.
'51 ARTHUR DAVID KATTERJOHN, (M MUS ED '52), d. Jan. 8, 1980, in Wheaton, IL.

School of Nursing

'26 ESTHER BOYCE, d. Nov. 29, 1979, in Fenton, MI.
'45 LILA JOHNSON FOHEY, (BS '46), d. Dec. 11, 1979.

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the Presidents Club NEWS

Spring Weekend May 30-31

Last year the Spring weekend featured a tour by English double decker bus.

The first Presidents Club weekend of the decade is planned for Friday and Saturday, May 30, 31, and it promises to be a very special one! In addition to a sampling of the arts at Michigan, Presidents Club members will be greeted by Michigan's new President, Harold Shapiro.

The weekend will begin with luncheon in the Vandenberg Room of the Michigan League, followed by an Afternoon with the Dance, a special program of lecture and performance excerpts. You'll leave knowing more about dance than ever before, and if you're not already a dance buff, you might just become one.

The evening will feature a special outdoor reception followed by a gala dinner in the majestic rotunda of the Art Museum. For both events, President and Mrs. Shapiro will be present to greet you.

Saturday morning you'll enjoy the popular "Back to the Classroom." Professor Warren Miller, director of the Center for Political Studies at the Institute for Social Research, will speak on "The Polls, Nominations, and the Presidential Election." He may not tell you who the next president will be, but he'll help you follow the political events of the coming summer and fall with new insight.

Professor Alan Whiting will speak on "China and the Present Crisis." This popular WUOM analyst and authority on China will bring you up-to-date on China in relation to Russia, the Middle East, and the world situation.

Spring weekends take advantage of Ann Arbor's delightful May weather.

A coffee break between lectures will give you a chance to meet these two widely-known authorities.

After luncheon on the terrace of Rackham, a University museum and gallery tour will take you from the antiquities to the avant garde. At each stop there will be an expert guide to add to your enjoyment of what you see.

You'll round out the weekend with a reception in the lovely meeting room and garden of the Bentley Library.

The planning committee is chaired by Alene Smith (Mrs. Allan). Committee members are Anne Amendt (Mrs. George), Marian Barbour (Mrs. Fleming), Marnie Christiansen (Mrs. G. T.), George N. Hall, A. David Mikesell, William B. Palmer, and Laura West (Mrs. Byron).

Don't miss this special Spring weekend. Your invitation will be coming in April. Be sure to watch for it!

WINDMILLS & WATERWAYS

This May, give yourself a Dutch treat.

Join your fellow University of Michigan alumni on a most unusual visit to Flanders in northern Belgium and to the lowlands of Holland.

Our nine-night adventure to the land of windmills and waterways departs New York on May 4 and returns May 13. Both trans-Atlantic flights are aboard Sabena Airlines' Boeing 747s.

Our Michigan contingent flies from JFK Airport to Brussels, Belgium. We will stay two nights in Brugge, a medieval city with all the charm that 300 years without change can offer.

Then you will board the "Prinses Juliana" for a memorable three-night cruise through the canals and along the Dutch dikes.

Next, it's on to Amsterdam for sightseeing, shopping and a marvelous view of the Dutch tulip fields. As an added special attraction, there will be a final farewell cocktail party at the estate of Baroness van Tuyll just outside Amsterdam.

Our river ship, the "Prinses Juliana," is specially built to sail these inland waters. All cabins have private toilet and shower facilities and two comfortable beds. All are outside cabins. The dining salon allows for one sitting for all passengers.

We hope you will decide to give yourself a Dutch treat and come along with Michigan to tulip land! For more information, write to "Windmills and Waterways," the Michigan Alumni Association, the Michigan Union Building, Ann Arbor, MI. 48109.